

Texas Early Childhood Education Needs Assessment

Supply and Quality of Early Care and Education and School-Age Care

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ACRONYMS

ACF.....	Administration for Children and Families
ARRA.....	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASCI.....	Association of Christian School International
Boards.....	Local Texas Workforce Boards
CCDF.....	Child Care Development Fund
CDC.....	Child Development Center
COG.....	Council of Governments
DARS.....	Texas Department of Assistive Rehabilitative and Services
DOD.....	Department of Defense
DSHS.....	Department of State Health Services
TDFPS.....	Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
Triple P.....	Positive Parenting Program
ECE.....	Early Care and Education
ECI.....	Early Childhood Intervention
EHS.....	Early Head Start
FCC.....	Family Child Care
FDP.....	Foundation School Program
FPG.....	Federal Poverty Guidelines
HHS.....	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HS.....	Head Start
HRSA.....	Health Resources and Services Administration
HFA.....	Healthy Families America
HIPPY.....	Home Instruction for the Parents of Preschool Youth
HomVEE.....	Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness
IDEA.....	Individual with Disabilities Education Act
ISD.....	Independent School District
KRS.....	Kindergarten Readiness System
LCCC.....	Licensed Child Care Center
LCCH.....	Licensed Child Care Home
LEA.....	Local Education Agency
MIECHV.....	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting
MSA.....	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAA.....	National Afterschool Association
NAC.....	National Association of Child Care Professionals
NACCRRRA.....	National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency
NAEYC.....	National Association for the Education of Young Children
NAFCC.....	National Association for Family Child Care
NCES.....	National Center for Education Statistics
NECPA.....	National Early Childhood Program Accreditation
NFP.....	Nurse Family Partnership
OSD.....	Office of the Secretary of Defense
Part B.....	Services for School Aged Children Ages Three and Beyond
Part C.....	Services Early Childhood Intervention for Children 0-2
PAT.....	Parents as Teachers
PEIMS.....	Public Education Information Management System
PPCD.....	Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities
Pre-K.....	Pre-Kindergarten
PSS.....	Private School Survey
PKES.....	Pre-K Early Start
QRS.....	Quality Rating System
SAC.....	School-Age Care
SIA.....	Service Improvement Agreement
SRCS.....	School Readiness Certification System
SSI.....	Supplemental Security Income
TANF.....	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TAKS.....	Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills
TACCRRRA.....	Texas Association of Child Care Resource and Referral
TDFPS.....	Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
TEA.....	Texas Education Agency

THVP	Texas Home Visiting Program
TMC	Texas Migrant Council
TNFP	Texas Nurse-Family Partnership
TEPSAC.....	Texas Private School Accreditation Commission
TRS.....	Texas Rising Star
TSDS.....	Texas Student Data System
TSR!.....	Texas School Ready!
TWC	Texas Workforce Commission
TXPOST	Texas Partnership for Out of School Time
UTHSCH	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND METHODS

Introduction

In recent years, public policy makers have recognized that, regardless of the setting, payment method or type of service, understanding and improving the quality of the early education and services provided to young children is important to the overall goal of having all children enter kindergarten ready to learn.

The determination of the number of children in Texas requiring early care and education programs and services (ECE) and school-age care (SAC) both now and in the future is essential for personnel, facility and budgetary planning related to such programs. Equally important is the assessment of the available capacity of programs and facilities to meet that need. Because of the local nature of the needed services, these estimates must be produced within the counties, major urban areas, and other sub-state regions of Texas in order to determine whether available services are distributed appropriately.

The fields of child care, early education, and other services for young children are extraordinarily complex and diverse. Even within the formal supply sector, types of services provided to young children range from structured classroom settings whose focus is to prepare children for school to home-based settings whose main purpose is either to provide care for young children whose parents are working or training or to mitigate the effects of developmental delays. Some services are market-based and available to the entire income range of families needing care while others are publicly-funded with income or other eligibility criteria that dictate which children are eligible to receive services. Services for before and after-school care for children of working parents are similarly fractured and complex, encompassing a very diverse set of providers, types of care, and settings.

In addition to variation in provider type and the nature of services offered, many ECE and SAC services differ across localities. Programs with the same names and some common characteristics (e.g., Pre-kindergarten, Head Start) may offer services that vary widely in quality. Even structural quality measures (e.g., class size or teacher-child ratios) can vary significantly within and across local areas.

This diversity makes it extremely difficult to obtain reliable estimates of the total supply of ECE and SAC, and even harder to gauge the quality of those services. Although a few national household surveys have attempted to measure the demand for such services,

there are no comprehensive national surveys of ECE or SAC providers. While some types of programs maintain lists of providers, others, such as SAC, do not.¹

Scope of this Study

To obtain quality local estimates of the total supply of formal ECE and SAC for all Texas children would require accessing information contained in existing databases, developing provider lists for each type of service, surveying representative samples of each provider type and summarizing information from all sources by age of child and detailed geography to develop the total amount of ECE and SAC available. Such an approach is envisioned for the local areas selected to participate in the National Survey of Early care and education being conducted during 2012. While this Texas needs assessment is not intended to gather the level of detail envisioned for the national study, it should complement that project by obtaining a more limited amount of information for all geographic areas across the state.

The scope of this project is limited to the use of *existing* data sources, including accrediting, licensing, and agency administrative databases collected by licensing or accreditation organizations or agencies that administer publicly-funded programs, and existing data collected from provider surveys. These data, in combination with the use of statistical estimation techniques, form the basis for the information in this report. The following types of programs and services are within the scope of this study:

- Early care and education and school-age care, defined as regular formal, non-parental care of children under age 13 other than regular K-12 schooling plus informal self-arranged care subsidized by the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF). For the purposes of this report, formal care and education includes public and private Pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) programs; Head Start and Early Head Start; care provided in licensed child development centers and licensed, registered and listed child-care homes; Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities (PPCD); and providers of formal public and private school-age care during the school year.²
- Early childhood services for children with developmental delays provided by the Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) program serving ages birth through two.

¹ Datta, Rupa et al., Design Phase of the National Study of Child Care Supply and Demand: Final Report, 2010.

² Regular care includes providers offering care that is provided at least four hours a day, three or more days a week, for three or more consecutive weeks; or four hours a day for 40 or more days in a period of 12 months. School-age care means care provided before and/or after school, and during school holidays, for at least two hours a day, three days a week, to children who attend kindergarten through grade six.

Table 1 displays the different types of ECE and SAC included in this study, the degree to which each type of care is available to all children, and the ages of children served by each type of provider. As mentioned above, this study does not include any informal care unless it is authorized under the CCDF program. Also exempt from this definition are enrichment programs that exclusively provide tutorial services or lessons for sports or other academic, religious or artistic enrichment and programs that exclusively provide summer care.

Table 1. Types of ECE and SAC Included in this Study

Type of Care Provider	Special Eligibility Requirements	Ages served (0-2)	Ages served (3-4)	Ages served (5-12)
Licensed centers	None	X	X	X
Licensed, registered and listed homes	None	X	X	X
Public Pre-K	Low-income, English learner, military, homeless, foster child		X	
Private Pre-K	None		X	
Military installations	Military families, DOD civilian families	X	X	X
Head Start	Low-income, homeless, foster child		X	
Early Head Start	Low-income, homeless, foster child	X		
CCDF subsidies	Low-income; parent must be working or in training	X	X	X
ECI	Developmental delays, at-risk condition, disability	X		
PPCD	Developmental delays/disability		X	

Research Methods

This report seeks to document the existing supply of ECE and SAC and to determine the share of that care meeting recognized quality standards. Because a later phase of this study will combine these supply data with the demand for such care, supply was measured in 2010, the latest year for which population data are available.

Supply: To understand and document the supply of formal providers of early care and education programs and services as well as school-age care for children under the age of 13 in the year 2010, this project obtained data from the following programs:

- ❑ Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (TDFPS) Child Care Division: licensed child care centers, licensed homes, registered and listed homes
- ❑ Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)
- ❑ Public School Pre-K program for at-risk children (Public Pre-K)
- ❑ Private School Survey (PSS)
- ❑ Public School Preschool Programs for Children with Disabilities (PPCD)
- ❑ Early Childhood Intervention (ECI)
- ❑ Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant programs (HS/EHS)
- ❑ Department of Defense (DOD) military installation child care centers

The structure of the supply data exists in various forms ranging from detailed individual-level data requiring special access privileges to publicly-available detailed summary data by locality posted on websites. Because of differences in the characteristics of each data set, statistical estimation techniques were often necessary to get the data from the various programs into a common form to develop the supply estimates in this report. Specific data manipulations and statistical estimates used to compute the estimates included in this report are presented in Appendix A, along with the study caveats and limitations.

Given the limitations of some data sources, it was not always possible to estimate the total service capacity available for each type of ECE and SAC. For that reason, two measures of supply were developed for this report:

- Total number of service providers, which was computed for all supply sources
- Total number of unduplicated number of children who could be served at any one time (slots), which was computed for those supply sources for which sufficient data were available to prepare such estimates. In some cases, the total number of children served in a short period of time (e.g., a month) was used in lieu of slots. In others, the total number of slots was estimated from other data sources.

All supply estimates are presented both for the State of Texas Council of Governments Planning Regions (COGs), represented in Figure 1, and all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), represented in Figure 2.

Figure 1. Council of Governments (COG) Regions



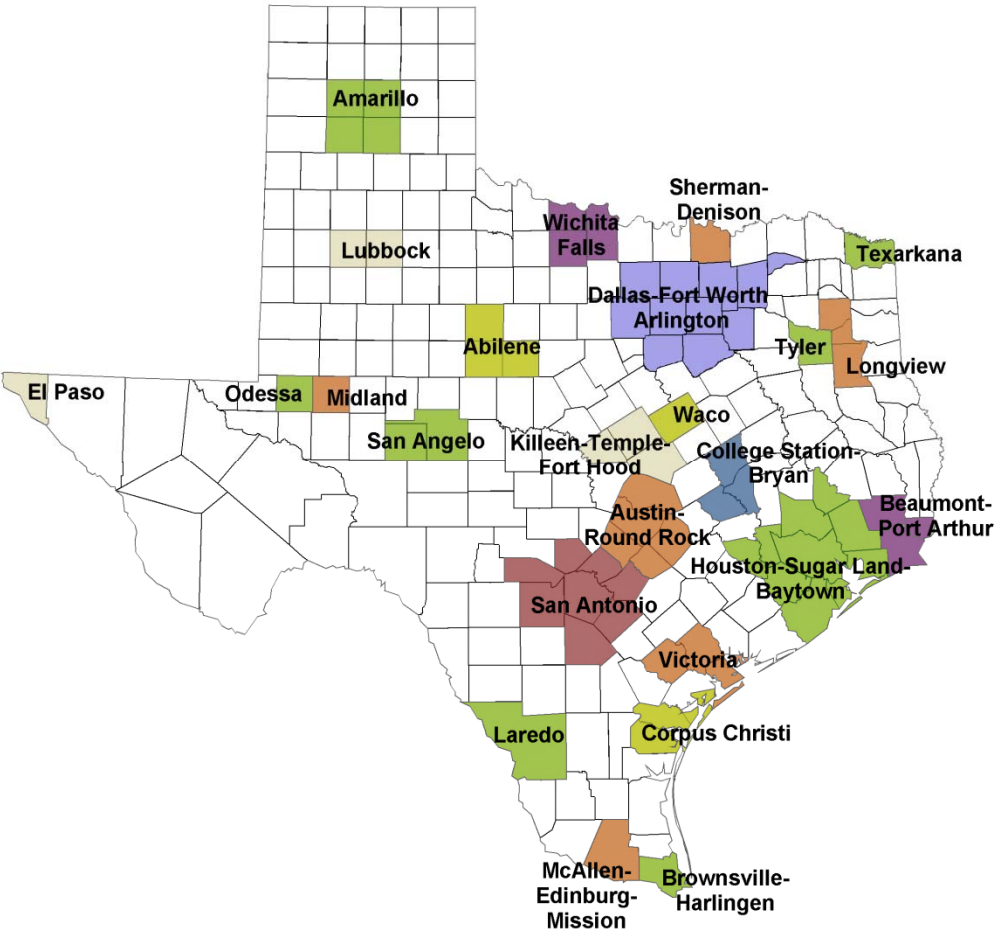
Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Tables 2 and 3 detail the counties within each COG and MSA respectively. When feasible, estimates also are provided for all 254 Texas counties.

Table 2. List of Counties by COG

COG	County	COG	County	COG	County	COG	County	COG	County	COG	County
Alamo Area	Atascosa	Coastal Bend	Aranzas	Golden Crescent	Calhoun	North Central Texas	Collin	Permian Basin	Andrews	West Central Texas	Brown
	Bandera		Bee		Dewitt		Dallas		Borden		Callahan
	Bexar		Brooks		Goliad		Denton		Crane		Coleman
	Comal		Duval		Gonzales		Ellis		Dawson		Comanche
	Frio		Jim Wells		Jackson		Erath		Ector		Eastland
	Gillespie		Kenedy		Lavaca		Hood		Gaines		Fisher
	Guadalupe		Kleberg		Victoria		Hunt		Glasscock		Haskell
	Karnes		Live Oak				Johnson		Howard		Jones
	Kendall		McMullen				Kaufman		Loving		Kent
	Kerr		Nueces				Navarro		Martin		Knox
Ark-Tex	Medina	Concho Valley	Refugio	Heart Of Texas	Hill	Panhandle	Palo Pinto	Rio Grande	Midland		Mitchell
	Wilson		San Patricio		Limestone		Parker		Pecos		Nolan
	Bowie		Coke		McLennan		Rockwall		Reeves		Runnels
	Cass		Concho				Somervell		Terrell		Scurry
	Delta		Crockett	Houston-Galveston	Austin		Tarrant		Upton		Shackelford
	Franklin		Irion		Brazoria		Wise		Ward		Stephens
	Hopkins		Kimble		Chambers				Winkler		Stonewall
	Lamar		Mason		Colorado		Armstrong				Taylor
	Morris		McCulloch		Fort Bend		Briscoe	South East Texas	Brewster		Throckmorton
	Red River		Menard		Galveston		Carson		Culberson		
	Titus		Reagan		Harris		Castro		El Paso		
			Schleicher		Liberty		Childress		Hudspeth		
			Sterling		Matagorda		Collingsworth		Jeff Davis		
			Sutton		Montgomery		Dallam		Presidio		
			Tom Green		Walker		Deaf Smith	South Plains	Hardin		
			Angelina	Lower Rio Grande Valley	Waller		Donley		Jefferson		
			Houston		Wharton		Gray		Orange		
Brazos Valley		Deep East Texas	Jasper		Cameron	Middle Rio Grande	Hall		Bailey		
			Nacogdoches		Hidalgo		Hansford		Cochran		
			Newton		Willacy		Hartley		Crosby		
			Polk		Dimmit		Hemphill		Dickens		
			Sabine		Edwards		Hutchinson		Floyd		
			San Augustine		Kinney		Lipscomb		Garza		
			San Jacinto		La Salle		Moore		Hale		
			Shelby		Maverick		Ochiltree		Hockley		
			Trinity		Real		Oldham		King		
			Tyler		Uvalde		Parmer		Lamb		
Capital Area		East Texas	Anderson	Nortex	Val Verde		Potter	South Texas	Lubbock		
			Camp		Zavala		Randall		Lynn		
			Cherokee				Roberts		Motley		
			Gregg				Sherman		Terry		
			Harrison				Swisher		Yoakum		
			Henderson				Wheeler				
			Marion					Texoma	Jim Hogg		
			Panola						Starr		
			Rains						Webb		
			Rusk						Zapata		
			Smith						Cooke		
			Upshur						Fannin		
			Van Zandt						Grayson		
			Wood								
Central Texas											

Figure 2. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)



Source: Texas State Data Center

Table 3. List of Counties by MSA

MSA	County	MSA	County	MSA	County
Abilene	Callahan	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (cont.)	Parker	San Antonio-New Braunfels	Atascosa
	Jones		Tarrant		Bandera
	Taylor		Wise		Bexar
Amarillo	Armstrong	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	Austin		Comal
	Carson		Brazoria		Guadalupe
	Potter		Chambers		Kendall
	Randall		Fort Bend		Medina
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	Bastrop		Galveston		Wilson
	Caldwell		Harris	Sherman-Denison	Grayson
	Hays		Liberty		
	Travis		Montgomery	Texarkana	Bowie
	Williamson		San Jacinto		
Beaumont-Port Arthur	Hardin		Waller	Tyler	Smith
	Jefferson	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	Bell		
	Orange		Coryell		
Brownsville-Harlingen	Cameron		Lampasas	Victoria	Calhoun
	Brazos	Laredo	Webb		Goliad
College Station-Bryan	Burleson				Victoria
	Robertson	Longview	Gregg	Waco	McLennan
	Aransas		Rusk		
Corpus Christi	Nueces		Upshur		
	San Patricio	Lubbock	Crosby	Wichita Falls	Archer
	Collin		Lubbock		Clay
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	Dallas				Wichita
	Delta	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	Hidalgo	Wichita Falls	
	Denton				
	Ellis				
	Hunt	Midland	Midland		
	Kaufman				
	Rockwall				
	Johnson	Odessa	Ector		
		San Angelo	Irion		
			Tom Green		

Some programs received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding to increase services in 2009 and 2010. This report excludes from its supply estimates any *temporary* increases in capacity due to ARRA funding (e.g., ECI and CCDF programs) but includes in its estimates the increased sizes of the HS/EHS programs because the annual

HS/EHS budget was increased to enable continued service to those families and children initially enrolled using ARRA funds.

Quality: For the purposes of this study, the definition of quality is limited to a formal designation of quality by one of the following external organizations or programs. Lists of ECE providers meeting quality standards were obtained from programs and organizations that certify and accredit early childhood programs. Programs and organizations that provided lists include:

- ☐ Texas School Ready! (TSR!)
- ☐ Texas Rising Star (TRS)
- ☐ National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- ☐ National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC)
- ☐ National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA)
- ☐ National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)
- ☐ National Afterschool Association (NAA)

Attempts to produce a matched list of accreditation data and supply data were not successful. Inconsistencies in all categories of information including name of provider and address, punctuation differences and missing information made a direct match between the two lists unfeasible. Given the data limitations, quality provider estimates are presented for COGs, MSAs and counties. The list of quality accredited or certified sites for a given geographic area may yield duplicates as a single site may maintain multiple accreditations or certifications. For example, a licensed Head Start program can be certified as TSR! and also maintain a national accreditation.

CHAPTER II: TOTAL SUPPLY OF AVAILABLE EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION AND SERVICES

This chapter presents and discusses the best estimate of the overall unduplicated supply of ECE that can be determined from pre-existing data, followed by individual supply estimates for each of the ECE components included in this study. Whenever feasible, both the total number of providers and the total number of slots (or total number of children who can be served) are discussed within each section.

Overall Supply of Early Care and Education

Total Providers: The overall unduplicated supply of formal early care and education providers in Texas consists of all licensed child care centers, all licensed, registered and listed child care homes, public pre-kindergarten providers, and military installations providing center-based child care for children under the age of 5. Based on the best available data, over 23,000 unique Texas operations provided at least one of these services in 2010; over 20,000 were covered by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (TDFPS) standards while another 3,172 providers exempt from those standards also provided some sort of early care or education. Other types of ECE discussed in this report are generally included within one or more of these provider types. Because most Head Start, Early Head Start and private school Pre-K providers were included in either the TDFPS registry or public Pre-K data sets, they are not included in the unduplicated provider count. Appendix A further explains the procedures used to match HS/EHS and private Pre-K provider lists to the TDFPS licensed provider registry and public Pre-K data.

Table 4 and Table 5 show the distribution of the total unduplicated supply across the state's COG planning regions and by MSA, and the Figure 3 map displays the overall number of providers by county. Tables listing both the total supply and individual supply types by county are included in Appendix B.

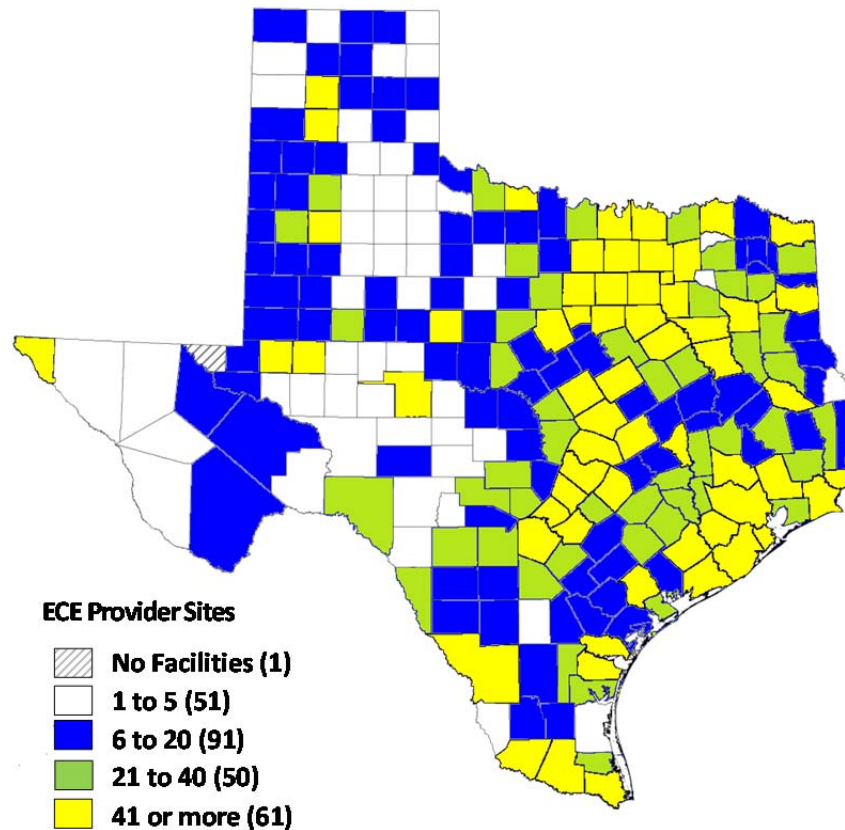
Table 4. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by COG

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other		Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	Military Installation CDCs	
State of Texas	8,300	1,626	6,330	4,037	20,293	3,154	18	23,465
Council of Government (COG) Region								
Alamo Area	686	69	555	231	1,541	286	5	1,832
Ark-Tex	90	23	25	118	256	48		304
Brazos Valley	105	34	49	70	258	36		294
Capital Area	734	119	350	419	1,622	194		1,816
Central Texas	203	36	161	97	497	69	4	570
Coastal Bend	207	47	66	63	383	83	2	468
Concho Valley	56	13	27	49	145	21	1	167
Deep East Texas	94	14	25	27	160	57		217
East Texas	240	48	65	182	535	103		638
Golden Crescent	82	42	23	23	170	36		206
Heart Of Texas	124	34	48	71	277	66		343
Houston-Galveston	2,004	216	2,173	1,028	5,421	661		6,082
Lower Rio Grande Valley	556	149	186	74	965	253		1,218
Middle Rio Grande	77	4	8	21	110	20	1	131
Nortex	91	45	80	42	258	42	1	301
North Central Texas	1,920	389	2,012	882	5,203	674	1	5,878
Panhandle	119	13	109	102	343	94		437
Permian Basin	125	34	17	150	326	38		364
Rio Grande	231	152	84	88	555	111	2	668
South East Texas	110	12	37	22	181	40		221
South Plains	151	55	55	54	315	63		378
South Texas	123	36	44	90	293	61		354
Texoma	52	17	42	23	134	34		168
West Central Texas	120	25	89	111	345	64	1	410

Table 5. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by MSA

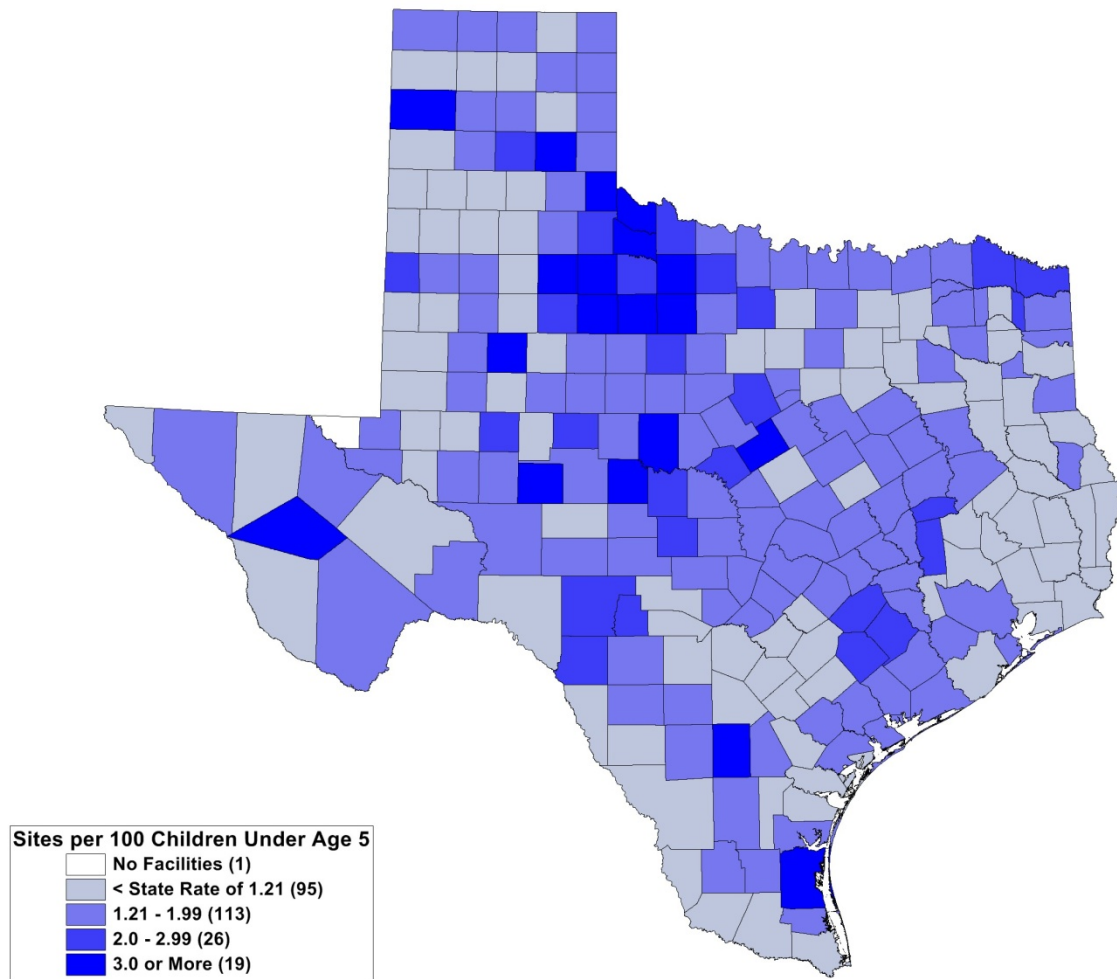
	TDFPS Registry Data					Other		Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	Military Installation CDCs	
State of Texas	8300	1,626	6,330	4,037	20,293	3,154	18	23,465
Metropolitan	7,328	1,342	5,963	3,460	18,093	2,600	16	20,709
Non-Metropolitan	972	284	367	577	2,200	554	2	2,756
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)								
Abilene	59	5	66	83	213	18	1	232
Amarillo	78	1	90	58	227	43		270
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	687	103	340	401	1,531	179		1,710
Beaumont-Port Arthur	110	12	37	22	181	40		221
Brownsville-Harlingen	178	29	32	17	256	82		338
College Station-Bryan	74	16	34	56	180	21		201
Corpus Christi	144	42	52	46	284	55	1	340
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,864	373	1,960	863	5,060	650	1	5,711
El Paso	224	150	82	85	541	103	2	646
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	1,949	212	2,155	971	5,287	644		5,931
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	190	24	145	85	444	57	4	505
Laredo	88	32	34	86	240	48		288
Longview	68	15	27	47	157	28		185
Lubbock	115	38	42	29	224	28		252
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	370	116	146	55	687	165		852
Midland	44	7	7	39	97	7		104
Odessa	40	12	3	72	127	5		132
San Angelo	36	5	25	42	108	9	1	118
San Antonio-New Braunfels	658	58	541	217	1,474	274	5	1,753
Sherman-Denison	34	6	23	15	78	20		98
Texarkana	42	3	11	46	102	17		119
Tyler	77	7	14	42	140	24		164
Victoria	53	24	14	13	104	22		126
Waco	86	23	30	46	185	36		221
Wichita Falls	60	29	53	24	166	25	1	192

Figure 3. Distribution of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County



As can be seen from the tables and map, the distribution of formal ECE providers is somewhat related to the population density across the state. However, this is not uniformly true across all counties. To illustrate this, Figure 4 shows the number of formal providers per 100 Texas children under 5 years old. As can be seen from this figure, most sections of the state, including the most populous counties, have 1-2 formal providers of early care and education for every 100 young children living in that county. However, a number of counties in east Texas have fewer formal providers per capita while a group of counties in north central Texas have a disproportionately high share of formal providers compared to the rest of the state.

Figure 4. Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites per 100 Children Under 5 Years Old



Slots: Ideally, the total capacity of ECE would represent the total number of children who can be served at any given time. However, the structure of the available data does not always easily lend itself to computing this statistic. For example, the TDFPS data only lists the total maximum capacity for a particular child care center or home at any one time. Because the use of formal licensed capacity may overestimate the actual number of children a site may provide care for, statistical estimates of total slots were derived by using other data sources to adjust the formal child care capacity. In comparison, publicly-funded Pre-K must serve all eligible children who choose to participate and who live in school districts with at least 15 eligible children; the available data represents the actual enrollment totals. Private school Pre-K programs are frequently licensed by TDFPS and are included in that list. The CDCs on military installations are regulated by the DOD and are not included in the TDFPS registry list. Thus, to estimate the total number of *unduplicated* ECE slots, Table 6 and Table 7 only include the total estimated number of ECE slots by COGs and

MSAs for TDFPS-regulated facilities, public Pre-K and CDCs on military installations. Together, those sources of formal ECE could have served over 867,000 children per day in 2010, or nearly 44 percent of all Texas children under the age of 5. Roughly 90 percent of the total ECE capacity is located within MSAs, which corresponds quite well to the total share of young children (89%) living in MSA counties. However, this rough assessment does not mean that appropriate amounts of care are available by age of child or across all localities.

Table 6. Estimated Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Slots by COG

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other		Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	Military Installation CDCs	
State of Texas	586,923	12,600	30,557	10,155	640,235	224,287	3,106	867,628
Council of Government (COG) Region								
Alamo Area	44,220	495	2,785	579	48,079	19,349	1,038	68,466
Ark-Tex	7,070	216	139	327	7,752	3,269		11,021
Brazos Valley	6,810	319	265	189	7,582	2,470		10,052
Capital Area	52,091	924	1,731	1,036	55,782	12,414		68,196
Central Texas	12,486	309	795	240	13,830	5,971	755	20,556
Coastal Bend	14,336	436	346	165	15,282	4,361	112	19,755
Concho Valley	3,886	110	145	132	4,273	706	89	5,068
Deep East Texas	6,952	137	149	81	7,319	3,914		11,233
East Texas	16,862	409	376	526	18,172	6,289		24,461
Golden Crescent	4,207	376	143	72	4,797	1,870		6,667
Heart Of Texas	7,159	264	257	190	7,870	3,129		10,999
Houston-Galveston	150,505	1,529	9,965	2,357	164,357	58,438		222,795
Lower Rio Grande Valley	22,549	1,004	907	180	24,641	19,045		43,686
Middle Rio Grande	3,950	34	42	55	4,082	2,082	72	6,236
Nortex	3,942	363	478	125	4,908	2,161	140	7,209
North Central Texas	160,994	2,903	9,436	2,068	175,401	45,907	104	221,412
Panhandle	9,140	120	597	279	10,137	4,833		14,970
Permian Basin	9,755	309	111	490	10,666	2,900		13,566
Rio Grande	14,830	1,065	384	201	16,481	7,758	592	24,831
South East Texas	8,385	96	204	61	8,746	3,424		12,170
South Plains	9,848	481	312	153	10,794	3,659		14,453
South Texas	6,175	335	277	283	7,070	6,033		13,103
Texoma	2,961	151	229	63	3,404	1,361		4,765
West Central Texas	7,809	214	486	303	8,812	2,944	204	11,960

Note: Because of area specific estimation, the numbers of slots estimated at the county level, when summed to get a statewide figure, is not expected to equal the total number estimated at the COG or MSA level when summed to a statewide figure, nor are the COG and MSA totals, when summed, expected to equal each other.

Although it is possible for some young children to be co-enrolled in both a TDFPS slot and Pre-K, it is not possible to measure the actual rates of co-enrollment from available data. Thus, in this report, these slots are considered as separate sources of ECE capacity.

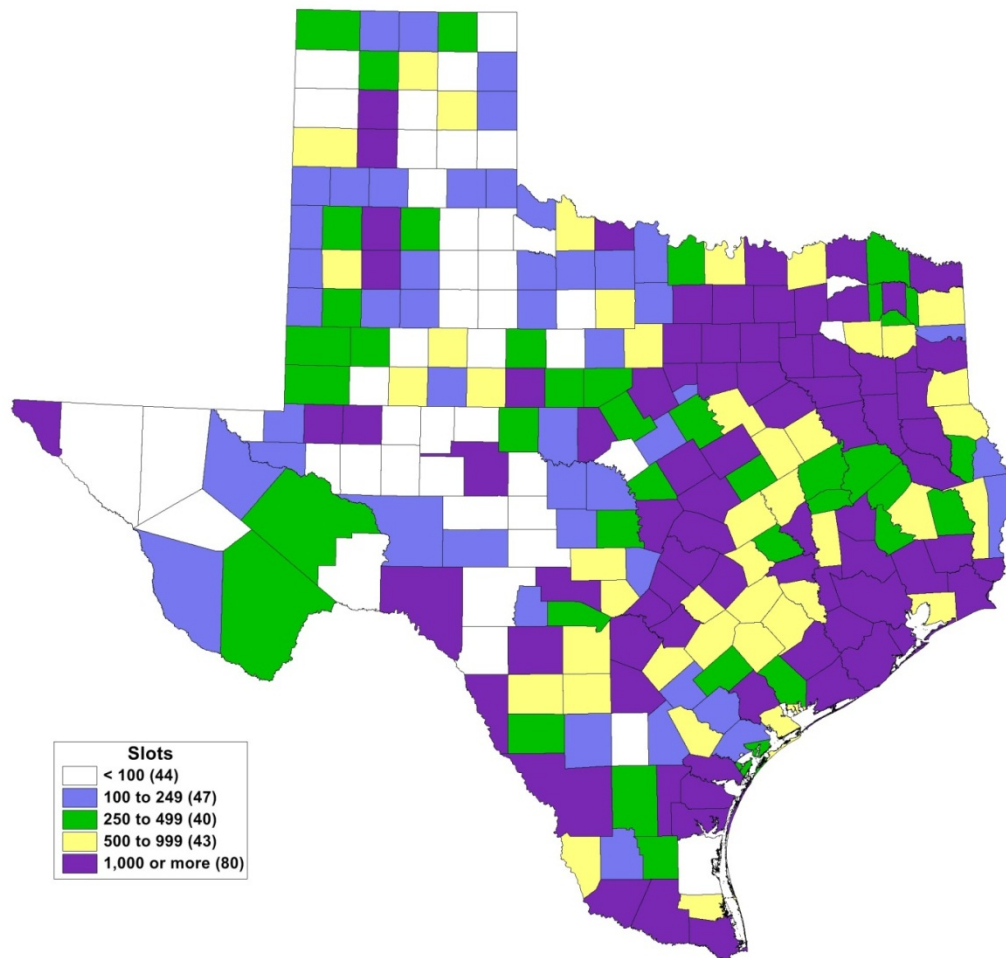
Table 7. Estimated Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Slots by MSA

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other		Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	Military Installation CDCs	
State of Texas	584,386	12,605	30,535	10,211	637,736	224,287	3,106	865,129
Metropolitan	533,463	10,125	28,407	8,538	580,534	194,532	2,986	778,052
Non-Metropolitan	50,923	2,479	2,128	1,673	57,203	29,755	120	87,078
Metropolitan Statistical Area								
Abilene	5,896	48	348	219	6,511	1,395	204	8,110
Amarillo	5,545	8	466	150	6,170	2,485		8,655
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	51,151	815	1,682	992	54,640	11,677		66,317
Beaumont-Port Arthur	8,385	96	204	61	8,746	3,424		12,170
Brownsville-Harlingen	6,776	183	172	46	7,177	5,995		13,172
College Station-Bryan	5,428	152	178	147	5,905	1,603		7,508
Corpus Christi	11,996	392	271	120	12,779	2,967	64	15,810
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	159,067	2,790	9,151	2,006	173,014	44,807	104	217,501
El Paso	14,440	1,044	373	193	16,050	7,527	592	24,169
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	145,347	1,481	9,888	2,228	158,944	57,411		216,355
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	11,612	200	680	199	12,691	5,565	755	19,011
Laredo	4,763	304	205	260	5,532	4,295		9,827
Longview	4,628	122	155	135	5,040	2,006		7,046
Lubbock	8,053	325	235	81	8,694	2,019		10,713
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	15,521	809	673	127	17,129	12,825		29,954
Midland	4,530	63	44	123	4,759	780		5,539
Odessa	2,949	106	21	252	3,328	1,155		4,483
San Angelo	3,452	43	136	115	3,747	300	89	4,136
San Antonio-New Braunfels	42,212	410	2,722	546	45,889	18,599	1,038	65,526
Sherman-Denison	1,836	47	122	40	2,045	832		2,877
Texarkana	3,221	28	74	154	3,476	1,144		4,620
Tyler	5,845	57	73	109	6,085	1,190		7,275
Victoria	3,022	211	97	45	3,375	1,100		4,475
Waco	5,404	168	156	120	5,848	1,878		7,726
Wichita Falls	2,773	222	316	71	3,382	1,553	140	5,075

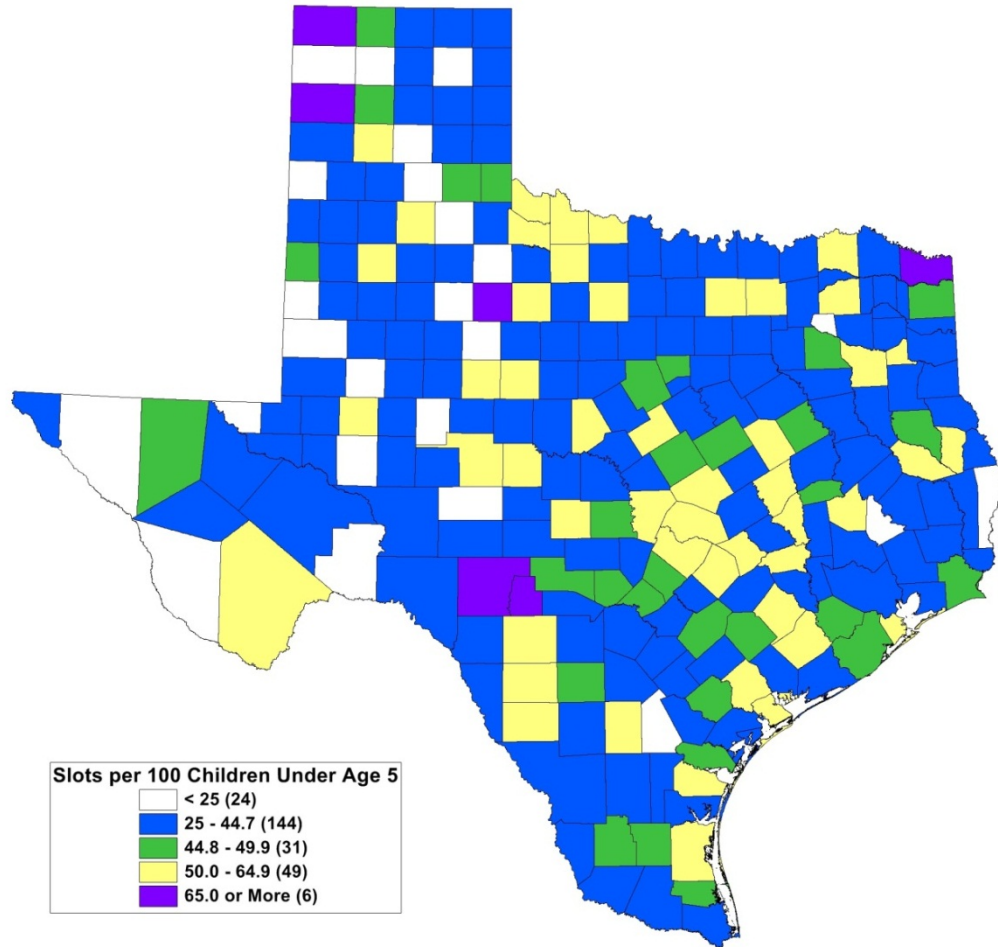
Note: Because of area specific estimation, the numbers of slots estimated at the county level, when summed to get a statewide figure, is not expected to equal the total number estimated at the COG or MSA level when summed to a statewide figure, nor are the COG and MSA totals, when summed, expected to equal each other.

Figure 5 displays the overall unduplicated ECE capacity by county, while Figure 6 displays the number of unduplicated formal ECE slots per 100 Texas children under age 5 by county.

Figure 5. Distribution of Unduplicated Formal ECE Slots by County



**Figure 6. Proportion of Unduplicated Formal ECE Slots
by County per 100 Children Under Age 5**



Specific Types of Early Care and Education and Services

This section includes detailed actual counts and estimates of the total number of provider sites and total capacity (when available) for each type of ECE. Types of ECE comprising the unduplicated count of total care will be discussed first, followed by other types of ECE that are sub-sets of those figures. Although it is of policy interest to understand the degree to which some programs overlap with each other, it is not possible to derive such estimates within the scope of this study.

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Child Care Licensing

The Child Care Licensing Division of the Texas Department of Family & Protective Services (TDFPS) is responsible for the regulation of child care. Child Care Licensing creates and enforces child care minimum standards and investigates alleged abuse/neglect in child-care settings. The minimum standards outline basic requirements designed to protect the health and safety of children in out-of-home care settings by reducing the risk of injury, abuse, and communicable disease.

Child Care Licensing grants permits to different types of child-care businesses: child care centers are licensed; private caregiver homes can be licensed, registered or listed depending upon the number of children served and other characteristics of the care setting.

Table 8 outlines the minimum standards for care provided in child care centers, and in caregivers' residences. Home care providers are subject to these regulations when they provide care for at least four hours a day, three or more days a week, and more than nine consecutive weeks.

Table 8. Licensed, Registered and Listed Day Care Home Minimum Requirements

Characteristic	Center	Licensed Home	Registered Home	Listed Home
Number and ages of children unrelated to the caregiver	13 or more children aged younger than 14 years old	7-12 children - aged younger than 14 years old	Up to 6 children - aged younger than 14 years old & after school care for up to 6 additional children	1-3 children - aged younger than 14 years old
Minimum Standards	Must be met at the time of the on-site inspection prior to receiving license	Must be met at the time of the on-site inspection prior to receiving license	Must be met at the time of the on-site inspection prior to receiving registration certificate	No Minimum Standards requirement. No on-site inspection prior to receiving listed certificate
Inspections	At least once every 12 months and in response to allegations of child abuse or neglect	At least once every 12 months and in response to allegations of child abuse or neglect	Every 1-2 years and in response to allegations of child abuse or neglect	No inspection unless responding to allegations of child abuse or neglect
Primary Care Provider orientation and training	Orientation, 8 hours pre-service and 15 annual hours of training	Provider must complete license orientation & 20 annual training hours	Provider must complete license orientation & 20 annual training hours	No orientation nor training requirements
Background check	Clearance required	Clearance required	Clearance required	Clearance required
Minimum Primary Care Provider Age requirement	18	21	21	18

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Child Care Licensing Minimum Requirements.

As shown in Table 9 and Table 10, 20,293 sites within Texas met TDFPS child care minimum standards during 2010. Approximately 40 percent of these were licensed centers, 31 percent were registered homes and 20 percent were listed homes. Because most child care homes serve 6 or fewer children, licensed homes comprised only 8 percent of all TDFPS facilities. The number of these facilities varied greatly across the state, with the largest concentrations in the Houston area MSA and the lowest number in the Sherman-Denison MSA.

Table 9. TDFPS-Regulated Care Provider Sites and Slots by COG

	TDFPS Registry Data Provider Sites					TDFPS Registry Data Slots				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total
State of Texas	8,300	1,626	6,330	4,037	20,293	586,923	126,00	30,557	10,155	640,235
Council of Government (COG) Region										
Alamo Area	686	69	555	231	1,541	44,220	495	2,785	579	48,079
Ark-Tex	90	23	25	118	256	7,070	216	139	327	7,752
Brazos Valley	105	34	49	70	258	6,810	319	265	189	7,582
Capital Area	734	119	350	419	1,622	52,091	924	1,731	1,036	55,782
Central Texas	203	36	161	97	497	12,486	309	795	240	13,830
Coastal Bend	207	47	66	63	383	14,336	436	346	165	15,282
Concho Valley	56	13	27	49	145	3,886	110	145	132	4,273
Deep East Texas	94	14	25	27	160	6,952	137	149	81	7,319
East Texas	240	48	65	182	535	16,862	409	376	526	18,172
Golden Crescent	82	42	23	23	170	4,207	376	143	72	4,797
Heart Of Texas	124	34	48	71	277	7,159	264	257	190	7,870
Houston-Galveston	2,004	216	2,173	1,028	5,421	150,505	1,529	9,965	2,357	164,357
Lower Rio Grande Valley	556	149	186	74	965	22,549	1,004	907	180	24,641
Middle Rio Grande	77	4	8	21	110	3,950	34	42	55	4,082
Nortex	91	45	80	42	258	3,942	363	478	125	4,908
North Central Texas	1,920	389	2,012	882	5,203	160,994	2,903	9,436	2,068	175,401
Panhandle	119	13	109	102	343	9,140	120	597	279	10,137
Permian Basin	125	34	17	150	326	9,755	309	111	490	10,666
Rio Grande	231	152	84	88	555	14,830	1,065	384	201	16,481
South East Texas	110	12	37	22	181	8,385	96	204	61	8,746
South Plains	151	55	55	54	315	9,848	481	312	153	10,794
South Texas	123	36	44	90	293	6,175	335	277	283	7,070
Texoma	52	17	42	23	134	2,961	151	229	63	3,404
West Central Texas	120	25	89	111	345	7,809	214	486	303	8,812

Note: Because of area specific estimation, the numbers of slots estimated at the county level, when summed to get a statewide figure, is not expected to equal the total number estimated at the COG or MSA level when summed to a statewide figure, nor are the COG and MSA totals, when summed, expected to equal each other.

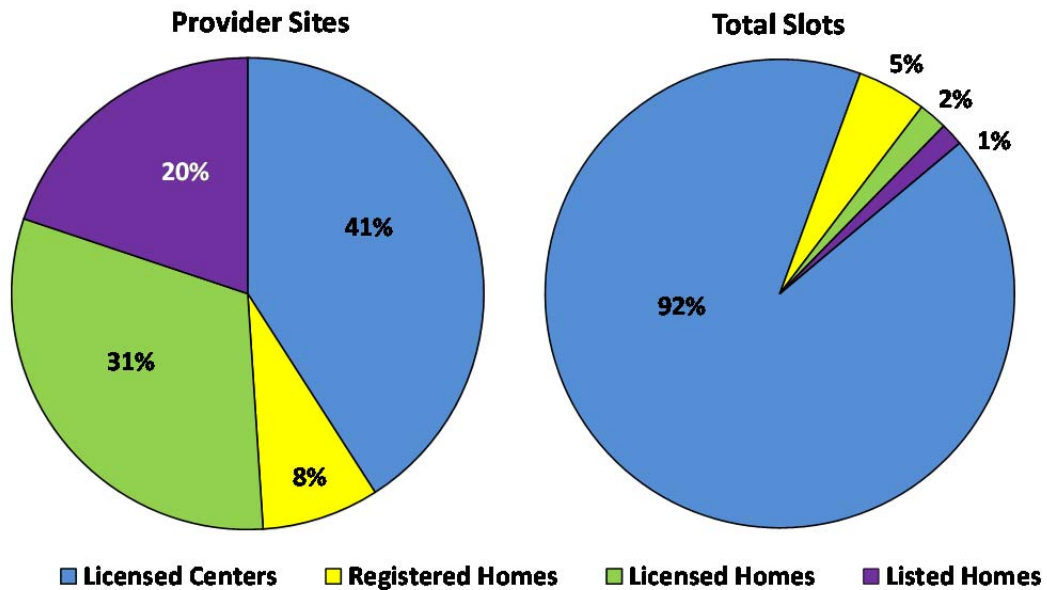
Table 10. TDFPS-Regulated Care Provider Sites and Slots by MSA

	TDFPS Registry Data Provider Sites					TDFPS Registry Data Slots				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total
State of Texas	8,300	1,626	6,330	4,037	20,293	584,386	12,605	30,535	10,211	637,736
Metropolitan	7,328	1,342	5,963	3,460	18,093	533,463	10,125	28,407	8,538	580,534
Non-Metropolitan	972	284	367	577	2,200	50,923	2,479	2,128	1,673	57,203
Metropolitan Statistical Area										
Abilene	59	5	66	83	213	5,896	48	348	219	6,511
Amarillo	78	1	90	58	227	5,545	8	466	150	6,170
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	687	103	340	401	1,531	51,151	815	1,682	992	54,640
Beaumont-Port Arthur	110	12	37	22	181	8,385	96	204	61	8,746
Brownsville-Harlingen	178	29	32	17	256	6,776	183	172	46	7,177
College Station-Bryan	74	16	34	56	180	5,428	152	178	147	5,905
Corpus Christi	144	42	52	46	284	11,996	392	271	120	12,779
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,864	373	1,960	863	5,060	159,067	2,790	9,151	2,006	173,014
El Paso	224	150	82	85	541	14,440	1,044	373	193	16,050
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	1,949	212	2,155	971	5,287	145,347	1,481	9,888	2,228	158,944
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	190	24	145	85	444	11,612	200	680	199	12,691
Laredo	88	32	34	86	240	4,763	304	205	260	5,532
Longview	68	15	27	47	157	4,628	122	155	135	5,040
Lubbock	115	38	42	29	224	8,053	325	235	81	8,694
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	370	116	146	55	687	15,521	809	673	127	17,129
Midland	44	7	7	39	97	4,530	63	44	123	4,759
Odessa	40	12	3	72	127	2,949	106	21	252	3,328
San Angelo	36	5	25	42	108	3,452	43	136	115	3,747
San Antonio-New Braunfels	658	58	541	217	1,474	42,212	410	2,722	546	45,889
Sherman-Denison	34	6	23	15	78	1,836	47	122	40	2,045
Texarkana	42	3	11	46	102	3,221	28	74	154	3,476
Tyler	77	7	14	42	140	5,845	57	73	109	6,085
Victoria	53	24	14	13	104	3,022	211	97	45	3,375
Waco	86	23	30	46	185	5,404	168	156	120	5,848
Wichita Falls	60	29	53	24	166	2,773	222	316	71	3,382

Note: Because of area specific estimation, the numbers of slots estimated at the county level, when summed to get a statewide figure, is not expected to equal the total number estimated at the COG or MSA level when summed to a statewide figure, nor are the COG and MSA totals, when summed, expected to equal each other.

Although there are more formal child care homes than centers, the overwhelming share of child care slots are provided by licensed centers. As shown in Figure 7, over 90 percent of TDFPS-regulated care occurs in licensed centers. Over half of the care provided within homes occurs within registered home settings, with the remainder fairly evenly split between licensed and listed homes.

Figure 7. Distribution of TDFPS-Regulated Care Provider Sites and Slots Statewide



County-by-county estimates of the total number of TDFPS-regulated facilities and estimates of their total capacity are included in Appendix B.

Pre-Kindergarten (Pre-K)

In Texas, many public and private schools offer Pre-K programs. The purpose of Pre-K is to provide an educational and social experience that will prepare children for kindergarten.

Public School Pre-Kindergarten

Texas began offering public school Pre-K during the 1985-86 school year in order to provide early education for at-risk 4-year-olds. Any school district with 15 or more eligible

4-year-old children must offer half-day Pre-K funded through the Foundation School Program (FSP). If funds permit, districts may also enroll 3-year-olds and/or expand the program from half-day to full-day. To be eligible for free Pre-K, a child must be at least three years of age and identified as: an English-language learner, homeless, a current or former foster child, a child who has a military active duty parent or a military parent who was injured or killed while serving on active duty, or educationally disadvantaged.³ In 2010, five Texas school districts received exemptions from offering a Pre-K program on those campuses where the district would be required to construct classroom space to serve the Pre-K students and one district received approval to maintain a waiting list due to lack of facilities.

Table 11 presents the number of children enrolled in Pre-K by eligibility category for the 2010-2011 school year, based on published TEA statistics.

**Table 11. Public Pre-Kindergarten Student Enrollment
by Eligibility Category 2010-2011
(3- and 4-year-olds)**

Economically Disadvantaged	English Language Learner	Homeless	Military Children	Foster Care	Unduplicated Eligible Enrollment	Unduplicated Enrollment (any type)
197,482	90,465	440	5,945	1,119	215,672	224,335

Note: Students may be counted in multiple categories.

Source: Texas Education Agency Texas Pre-Kindergarten Data (Jan. 2012)

The state funds half-day public Pre-K programs. School districts use other federal, state and local funding sources, including collaboration with local Head Start or licensed child care agencies, to provide full-day Pre-K or wraparound services. In the 2010-2011 school year, eligible districts were awarded \$99,023,501 in Pre-K Early Start (PKES) grants to expand half-day programs to full-day for 101,252 students. PKES funding priority was given to districts and open-enrollment charter schools that report 3rd grade Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) reading and math scores below the state average.

³ The Texas Education Agency (TEA) defines educationally disadvantaged based on a student's eligibility for free or reduced lunch (family income less than 130 percent to 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines). In this report, this group may also be referred to as "economically disadvantaged" in order to conform to the terminology used for other programs.

Full-day Pre-K is also supported through tuition-based programs. In 2010-2011, 22 districts/charter schools received TEA approval to offer a tuition-based program. Tuition fees can be combined with state funds to:

- provide full-day to Pre-K eligible students
- provide full-day or half day Pre-K for ineligible students from families with incomes over the guideline limits

Based on the detailed student records available for this study, 3,154 public schools provided pre-kindergarten services in the 2010-11 school year. Collectively, these schools served over 224,000 children in these programs. While the largest numbers of enrolled children lived in the Houston area and the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, a disproportionate share of Pre-K children lived in the areas along the Rio Grande River due to the very high poverty rates in that area of Texas.

Private School Pre-Kindergarten (Private Pre-K)

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducts a biennial survey of private schools. The Private School Survey (PSS) participants are private schools that do not rely primarily on public funds to provide classroom instruction to students in grades Pre-K-12, and employ at least one or more teachers. The PSS attempts to include every private school in the United States. Participating schools are identified through a variety of sources, including nationwide private school associations, state departments of education, child care referral agencies, state child care licensing agencies and the Census Bureau. The 2009–2010 PSS instrument consisted of a single school questionnaire designed to be filled out by school administrators. The PSS is designed to generate data on the total number of private schools, students, and teachers. Of the 33,369 private schools invited to participate in the survey, 93.6 percent responded.

The Pre-K programs identified in the PSS are exempt from TDFPS day care licensing; however, the majority of the schools do maintain a license and are listed in the TDFPS child care licensing registry. In 2009, 1,064 private Texas schools that offered Pre-K were included in the PSS. Of these schools, 659 (62%) were located in the TDFPS registry. These private schools provided Pre-K for 54,644 Texas children.

Table 12 and Table 13 present the numbers of Pre-K sites and slots for both public and private schools in the COGs and MSAs for a state wide total of 4,218 sites and 278,931 slots.

Table 12. Public and Private Pre-K Provider Sites and Slots by COG

	Pre-K Sites			Pre-K Slots		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
State of Texas	3,154	1,064	4,218	224,287	54,644	278,931
Council of Government (COG) Region						
Alamo Area	286	97	383	19,349	4,077	23,426
Ark-Tex	48	6	54	3,269	236	3,505
Brazos Valley	36	10	46	2,470	620	3,090
Capital Area	194	74	268	12,414	3,144	15,558
Central Texas	69	10	79	5,971	433	6,404
Coastal Bend	83	28	111	4,361	932	5,293
Concho Valley	21	6	27	706	327	1,033
Deep East Texas	57	8	65	3,914	304	4,218
East Texas	103	22	125	6,289	779	7,068
Golden Crescent	36	12	48	1,870	545	2,415
Heart Of Texas	66	8	74	3,129	370	3,499
Houston-Galveston	661	319	980	58,438	20,213	78,651
Lower Rio Grande Valley	253	34	287	19,045	1,473	20,518
Middle Rio Grande	20	8	28	2,082	253	2,335
Nortex	42	7	49	2,161	238	2,399
North Central Texas	674	289	963	45,907	16,073	61,980
Panhandle	94	14	108	4,833	592	5,425
Permian Basin	38	11	49	2,900	644	3,544
Rio Grande	111	51	162	7,758	1,323	9,081
South East Texas	40	12	52	3,424	423	3,847
South Plains	63	12	75	3,659	510	4,169
South Texas	61	12	73	6,033	513	6,546
Texoma	34	9	43	1,361	345	1,706
West Central Texas	64	5	69	2,944	277	3,221

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics Private School Survey; Texas Education Agency

Table 13. Public and Private Pre-K Provider Sites and Slots by MSA

	Pre-K Sites			Pre-K Slots		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
State of Texas	3,154	1,064	4,218	224,287	54,644	278,931
Metropolitan	2,600	979	3,579	194,532	51,949	246,481
Non-Metropolitan	554	85	639	29,755	2,695	32,450
Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Abilene	18	4	22	1,395	269	1,664
Amarillo	43	8	51	2,485	448	2,933
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	179	68	247	11,677	2,956	14,633
Beaumont-Port Arthur	40	12	52	3,424	423	3,847
Brownsville-Harlingen	82	14	96	5,995	641	6,636
College Station-Bryan	21	7	28	1,603	295	1,898
Corpus Christi	55	20	75	2,967	755	3,722
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	650	285	935	44,807	16,024	60,831
El Paso	103	50	153	7,527	1,297	8,824
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	644	311	955	57,411	19,893	77,304
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	57	9	66	5,565	405	5,970
Laredo	48	11	59	4,295	483	4,778
Longview	28	6	34	2,006	275	2,281
Lubbock	28	8	36	2,019	439	2,458
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	165	20	185	12,825	832	13,657
Midland	7	7	14	780	479	1,259
Odessa	5	4	9	1,155	165	1,320
San Angelo	9	6	15	300	327	627
San Antonio-New Braunfels	274	93	367	18,599	3,882	22,481
Sherman-Denison	20	6	26	832	279	1,111
Texarkana	17	3	20	1,144	81	1,225
Tyler	24	8	32	1,190	373	1,563
Victoria	22	8	30	1,100	441	1,541
Waco	36	7	43	1,878	358	2,236
Wichita Falls	25	4	29	1,553	129	1,682

Source: National Center for Education Statistics Private School Survey (2009-2010); Texas Education Agency (Fall 2010)

Military Child Care

In 2010, over one million active duty military personnel were stationed in the United States; almost half of this population was concentrated in five states, with Texas being among those states and hosting an active duty population of 123,879 and their 183,166 dependents. Texas military families live on 21 military installations and within various

communities throughout the state. Texas is also home to the second largest Selected Reserve population in the country at 55,971.⁴ The Selected Reserve is the component of the military reserve forces most readily available for active duty. The Texas-based Military Child Education Coalition estimates that, in 2010 there were 100,000 children in Texas military families.

The Department of Defense (DOD) considers child care a workforce issue as it impacts the effectiveness and readiness of the military force. In 1989, the military began instituting quality child care under the Military Child Care Act. The goal of this act was to improve the availability, management, quality and safety of child care provided on military installations. The Military Child Care Act allows for child care centers to be funded through a 50 percent match between appropriated funds and parent fees based on family income. The Act further provides for the development of staff training materials and links staff training requirements to the wage scale. Family child care providers are also provided subsidies under the Act. Because of these features, among others, the military child care system has long been viewed as a leader in providing high-quality child care throughout the nation.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) provides oversight and guidance for child care programs within all branches of military service: Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. The OSD provides broad guidelines that each service branch modifies to meet specific budgetary and installation needs. The OSD identifies the following groups as eligible for military child care programs: active duty military personnel, DOD civilian personnel, reservists on active duty or during inactive duty personnel training and DOD contractors. However, priority is given to active duty military and DOD civilian personnel who are either single parents or whose spouse is employed on a fulltime basis outside the home. Each branch and each installation can create categories of priorities when there are limited resources available. The services also have different fee policies within the OSD range guidelines.

Of the 21 military installations in Texas, 13 offer child care via child care development centers (CDC), family child care (FCC) and school-age care (SAC). The FCC program includes military spouses who are certified to provide full-day, part-day, hourly,

⁴ Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves. All Selected Reservists are in an active status. The Selected Reserve also includes persons performing initial active duty for training.

evening, weekend, special needs, and long-term child care in their homes (on and off the installation). The SAC program offers care for children in 1st to 5th grade. The DOD subsidizes child care costs on military installations. When on-installation care is unavailable, DOD offers subsidies for approved off-installation care providers. The National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NACCRRA) administer DOD's Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood program. NACCRRA provides off-installation quality child care referrals and subsidies for active-duty service members and activated Guard and Reserve members. However, subsidized child care is not a military personnel entitlement. Each military branch may provide different levels of support and even the amount of subsidy may vary from one installation to another within the same branch of the military depending upon each site's demand and resources.

In accordance with DOD commitment to quality, all CDCs on installations are regulated by the military and must maintain NAEYC certification. Providers of FCC services are also regulated by the military and must maintain a Child Development Associates credential. The military regulated FCC providers and CDCs are exempt from state child care licensing requirements. Community-based care coordinated through NACCRRA must be state-licensed, receive an annual inspection, and meet specific quality requirements outlined by each military branch in order to be eligible to accept military child care subsidies.

Military children also enroll in other community-based, federal- and state-funded programs that provide early childhood care and services including: public school Pre-K, HS/EHS and CCDF. Table 14 presents eligibility criteria policies designed to assist military families in accessing these services, along with the effective policy dates. In the 2010-2011 school year 5,945 military children attended public school Pre-K. Neither CCDF nor HS/EHS track the number of military children receiving services.

Table 14. Military Children Program Eligibility Exemptions: Pre-K, HS/EHS and CCDF

Program	Public School Pre-K	HS/EHS	CCDF
Type of Eligibility	Categorical	Income-based	Income-based
Specific criteria	Child who has a military active duty parent or a military parent who was injured or killed while serving on active duty	Certain military income exemptions	Certain military income exemptions
Effective Date	2006-2007 school year	3/12/09	1/29/2007

Sources: Texas Education Code Section 29.153 (2006) Head Start Act: Section 645(a) (3) (A) (2009). Texas Register, §809.44 (2007)

Head Start and Early Head Start

Head Start (HS) and Early Head Start (EHS) are comprehensive child development programs that serve economically disadvantaged children from birth through age four, pregnant women and their families. HS was originally established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide an eight-week summer program to prepare economically disadvantaged preschool children to enter school. It has evolved nationally into a multi-lingual, multi-cultural program that provides services to both 3 and 4 year olds.⁵ Funding for EHS began in 1995 to provide services to infants, toddlers and pregnant women. The HS and EHS programs are administered through U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) grants awarded to local public, private nonprofit and for-profit agencies. These agencies are referred to as grantees and may operate a number of provider sites. Grantees provide comprehensive services in the areas of early childhood education and development; medical, dental, and mental health; nutrition; and parent involvement focused on increasing school readiness. Services may be delivered through local collaborative agreements with other area programs providing early childhood, medical, dental and social services.

The Texas Migrant Council (TMC) mobile HS program was funded in 1971 to provide services to migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families. By 2010, TMC (renamed Teaching and Mentoring Communities) has grown to provide HS and EHS services in eight states, including 16 HS and EHS centers in Starr and Zapata counties in Texas.

Nationwide, HS/EHS serve over a million children and their families each year through different types of service models, including part-day, part-year and full-day, full-year variations provided in child development centers, public school Pre-K programs and home based settings. In Texas, these services were provided through 85 HS grantees, 52 EHS grantees, one Migrant/Seasonal program grantee and one Native American tribe. Many agencies are grantees for more than one program. Individual sites may offer service for both HS and EHS eligible children.

Participating families must meet categorical or income eligibility requirements. Categorical eligibility is available for children who are currently in foster care, from families receiving public assistance (TANF or SSI) or experiencing homelessness. A family that is income-eligible must be determined to have an income below the Federal Poverty

⁵ Children with special needs can continue to participate in Head Start for a third year at the age of 5, if the child's Individualized Education Plan (IEP) identifies that HS is the best environment to meet the child's needs and the family agrees.

Guidelines (FPG) with the exemption of certain types of military income. Programs may enroll up to 10 percent of children from families over the income guidelines. In addition, programs that can demonstrate that all income-eligible and interested families have been offered services may offer slots to an additional 35 percent of children from families with incomes between 100 to 130 percent of the FPG. Each grantee must establish a formal process for developing selection criteria based upon findings from a community needs assessment. Each grantee is also required to maintain an enrollment of children with disabilities that is at least ten percent of the total funded enrollment.

Table 15 and Table 16 present the supply of Texas HS, EHS and Migrant/Seasonal and Native American providers as of September 2011 by COG and MSA. There are over 1260 total HS/EHS/Migrant HS providers in Texas. Most are regular HS (989) and 233 are EHS. Of the remaining 39, 38 are migrant program providers serving families in the Texas Rio Grande Valley. Over 70 percent of the regular HS providers are located within licensed child care centers and 13 percent are school-based; the remaining providers could not be categorized from the available data. (Appendix A describes the detailed process for categorizing the list of providers.) EHS providers are also overwhelmingly located in child care centers, with a handful of school-based providers and 27 percent whose setting could not be identified. HS/EHS providers are widely distributed across Texas, with all but 30 counties having at least one of these providers located within its borders.

**Table 15. Total Supply of Texas Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant/Seasonal
or Native American Providers by COG**
September 2011

	Head Start Providers				Early Head Start Providers				Migrant / Seasonal or Native American Head Start Providers			Total
	Licensed Centers	School Based	Unknown	Total	Licensed Centers	School Based	Unknown	Total	Licensed Centers	Unknown	Total	
State of Texas	701	128	160	989	165	5	63	233	31	8	39	1,261
Council of Government (COG) Region												
Alamo Area	66	19	24	109	9		7	16	2		2	127
Ark-Tex	12	5	1	18	1	2		3				21
Brazos Valley	6	10	3	19	1	1		2				21
Capital Area	50	4	2	56	19		5	24				80
Central Texas	23			23	5		4	9				32
Coastal Bend	56		5	61	17		5	22	1	1	2	85
Concho Valley	15			15	2			2				17
Deep East Texas	17	4	4	25	10		5	15				40
East Texas	9	7	49	65	3		1	4				69
Golden Crescent	17		1	18								18
Heart Of Texas	15	4	2	21	1		1	2				23
Houston-Galveston	109	4	15	128	18		7	25				153
Lower Rio Grande Valley	72		9	81	8		4	12	14	3	17	110
Middle Rio Grande	14	2	5	21	12		5	17	5	1	6	44
Nortex	12		11	23	2		2	4				27
North Central Texas	76	26	9	111	18	2	8	28				139
Panhandle	9	12	4	25	14		1	15	1		1	41
Permian Basin	17		6	23	1		1	2				25
Rio Grande	26		2	28	10		2	12				40
South East Texas	2	2		4								4
South Plains	28	15	1	44	3		2	5	3	1	4	53
South Texas	33	1	3	37	5		3	8	5	2	7	52
Texoma		5	2	7	1			1				8
West Central Texas	17	8	2	27	5			5				32

Note: A single grantee can provide HS and EHS services at multiple sites. For example: Child Inc. is a grantee for both HS and EHS programs at several provider sites in Austin, TX.

**Table 16. Total Supply of Texas Head Start, Early Head Start and
Migrant/Seasonal or Native American Providers by MSA**
September 2011

	Head Start Providers				Early Head Start Providers				Migrant / Seasonal or Native American Head Start Providers			Total
	Licensed Centers	School Based	Unknown	Total	Licensed Centers	School Based	Unknown	Total	Licensed Centers	Unknown	Total	
State of Texas	701	128	160	989	165	5	63	233	31	8	39	1,261
Metropolitan	515	88	101	704	109	3	37	149	18	4	22	875
Non-Metropolitan	186	40	59	285	56	2	26	84	13	4	17	386
Metropolitan Statistical Area												
Abilene	4	3	2	9	2			2				11
Amarillo	7		1	8	8			8				16
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	42	4	2	48	16		4	20				68
Beaumont-Port Arthur	2	2		4								4
Brownsville-Harlingen	28		7	35	7		2	9	3		3	47
College Station-Bryan	3	9	3	15	1	1		2				17
Corpus Christi	32		2	34	8		4	12	1		1	47
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	72	27	8	107	17	2	4	23				130
El Paso	24		2	26	10		2	12				38
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	103	5	15	123	17		7	24				147
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	19			19	5		4	9				28
Laredo	19			19	2			2	2	1	3	24
Longview	2		11	13	1		1	2				15
Lubbock	21	6	1	28	1			1	1		1	30
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	41		2	43			2	2	10	3	13	58
Midland	1		1	2								2
Odessa	5		1	6								6
San Angelo	5			5	2			2				7
San Antonio-New Braunfels	59	18	24	101	7		6	13	1		1	115
Sherman-Denison		5		5	1			1				6
Texarkana	3			3	1			1				4
Tyler	5	5	8	18								18
Victoria	8		1	9								9
Waco	8	4	1	13	1			1				14
Wichita Falls	2		9	11	2		1	3				14

In 2010-2011, HS/EHS provided services to a total of 93,132 children and pregnant women in Texas in 80,425 slots. Over 80 percent of funded slots were in the regular HS program. Table 17 identifies slots funded for each type of program, as well as the cumulative number of children served throughout the program year due to slot turnover. Due to data limitations, it was not possible to estimate the total number of slots or the total number of children served at the COG, MSA or county levels.

Table 17. Total Funded Slots and Cumulative Enrollment for Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant Programs in 2010-2011 School Year

Program Type	Early Head Start		Head Start	Migrant	Totals
	Pregnant	age 0-2			
Total Slots (Funded Enrollment)	428	7,119	65,178	7,700	80,425
Total Cumulative Enrollment	1,023	10,168	73,836	8,105	93,132

Note: The Native American programs are included in the EHS and HS counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families. Office of Head Start Program Information Report 2010-201

In FY 2009, ARRA appropriated \$2.1 billion available over a two-year period for the improvement and expansion of HS/EHS programs. In Texas, 20 HS and 36 EHS programs were awarded over \$148 million in ARRA funds to increase enrollment totals by 4,248 and 3,259 respectively. ARRA funding also increased the number of home-based services increase up to 18 percent. HS/EHS programs that received ARRA funding received an increase in base funding for FY 2012 to allow for the continuation of services originally funded through ARRA. Because the total enrollment increase due to ARRA is permanent, the 2010-2011 program statistics include the ARRA funded capacity.

Child Care Development Fund

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) child care is a support service for parents receiving or transitioning off public assistance and for low-income parents who work, attend school, or participate in job training. Children under the age of 13 or who are in need of protective services are also eligible for services. The CCDF was first authorized in 1996 when Congress combined a number of federal child care programs authorized under several different grants and acts into CCDF. The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), the state agency that administers CCDF has devolved management responsibility of existing

child care broker contracts to the local Workforce Development Boards (Boards). All 28 Boards assumed management responsibility for CCDF funds by January 2000.

Local Boards administer child care services through Workforce Solutions offices. These offices provide support for individuals seeking employment and training. TANF-related eligibility is governed by the state but other CCDF eligibility requirements may vary by Board. For example, Boards may:

- establish an income eligibility limit up to 85 percent of the state median income for family size;
- provide care for disabled children up to age 19;
- determine the length of time a parent may be in education activities and receive child care services;
- establish the family cost share;
- establish providers' maximum reimbursement rates; and
- establish attendance policies.

Parents have the right to choose the type of child care that best suits their needs including: licensed child care centers, licensed and registered family homes, or informal care provided by relatives.⁶ Workforce Solutions offices are responsible for providing parents with information on the availability of quality child care and how to choose a quality provider.

Table 18 and Table 19 show the distribution of CCDF for ECE by type of provider for each COG and MSA. Providers offer ECE through the CCDF program, and they serve nearly 139,000 children each month.

⁶ In FY 2010, informal relative care in the state of Texas comprised only two percent of the approved CCDF care arrangements.

**Table 18. CCDF Provider Sites and Monthly Number of Children
Receiving CCDF Early Care and SAC by COG**

	Monthly Count of Providers Receiving Subsidies: Early care					Monthly Count of Children Receiving Subsidies: Early care				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Other	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Other	Total
Council of Government (COG) Region										
State of Texas	8,250	1,240	2,244	918	12,652	122,638	4,005	6,247	6,647	139,537
Alamo Area	595	34	155	32	816	7,459	68	291	250	8,067
Ark-Tex	61	11	8	25	105	1,146	26	69	100	1,340
Brazos Valley	63	18	17	23	121	1,118	84	73	111	1,386
Capital Area	531	48	61	115	755	5,321	162	130	1,122	6,736
Central Texas	159	24	64	33	280	2,049	40	252	106	2,447
Coastal Bend	140	31	24	47	242	2,323	142	34	226	2,725
Concho Valley	58	6	16	10	90	1,708	31	59	34	1,832
Deep East Texas	58	2	4	1	65	1,182	3	8	1	1,194
East Texas	182	17	26	17	242	2,602	74	76	151	2,902
Golden Crescent	56	17	26	20	119	1,196	70	55	373	1,694
Heart Of Texas	46	10	7	5	68	637	25	18	32	711
Houston-Galveston	2,456	201	840	174	3,671	31,593	433	1,625	909	34,560
Lower Rio Grande Valley	839	218	123	46	1,226	12,995	777	250	304	14,325
Middle Rio Grande	54	4	4	6	68	1,067	5	5	8	1,085
Nortex	49	25	18	8	100	796	311	109	68	1,284
North Central Texas	1,737	202	674	162	2,775	24,942	640	2,076	1,649	29,306
Panhandle	133	7	42	6	188	5,818	18	579	118	6,533
Permian Basin	133	20	4	15	172	3,650	100	7	60	3,817
Rio Grande	526	249	61	60	896	7,436	473	84	355	8,348
South East Texas	88	9	10	5	112	1,812	22	37	30	1,900
South Plains	122	25	13	6	166	2,704	140	37	43	2,925
South Texas	87	46	14	53	200	1,663	114	21	239	2,037
Texoma	39	15	9	31	94	372	243	18	107	740
West Central Texas	38	1	24	18	81	1,050	5	334	253	1,642

**Table 19. CCDF Provider Sites and Monthly Number of Children
Receiving CCDF Early Care by MSA**

	Monthly Count of Providers Receiving Subsidies: Early care					Monthly Count of Children Receiving Subsidies: Early care				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registere d Homes	Other	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registere d Homes	Other	Total
Metropolitan Statistical Area										
State of Texas	8,250	1,240	2,244	918	12,652	122,638	4,005	6,247	6,647	139,537
Non-Metropolitan	584	104	101	71	860	9,396	389	275	314	10,375
Metropolitan	7,666	1,136	2,143	847	11,792	113,242	3,616	5,972	6,333	129,163
Abilene	37	1	24	18	80	1,031	5	334	253	1,623
Amarillo	93		32	3	128	4,274		521	113	4,908
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	488	45	58	113	704	4,972	156	125	1,120	6,374
Beaumont-Port Arthur	88	9	10	5	112	1,812	22	37	30	1,900
Brownsville-Harlingen	271	44	27	14	356	5,427	163	68	108	5,765
College Station-Bryan	32	9	9	17	67	586	41	25	100	752
Corpus Christi	106	28	14	38	186	1,874	139	22	166	2,201
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,713	197	662	162	1,558	24,600	624	2,054	1,649	28,926
El Paso	521	247	60	59	887	7,384	465	83	354	8,287
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2,411	200	833	171	3,615	31,001	428	1,605	906	33,939
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	151	19	60	32	262	1,988	34	245	98	2,366
Laredo	68	43	10	52	173	1,515	106	15	238	1,873
Longview	49	6	11		66	727	29	43		799
Lubbock	104	18	9	4	135	2,478	127	22	40	2,668
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	564	170	96	32	862	7,532	598	182	197	8,509
Midland	68	5	1	3	77	2,005	45	2	3	2,056
Odessa	41	9	1	11	62	1,170	41	1	42	1,254
San Angelo	53	3	14	8	78	1,682	19	57	16	1,774
San Antonio-New Braunfels	565	28	154	32	779	7,035	53	290	250	7,628
Sherman-Denison	29	12	4	26	71	293	236	7	64	600
Texarkana	29	2	5	5	41	568	6	52	9	635
Tyler	69	2	5	14	90	1,021	8	10	145	1,183
Victoria	49	15	25	19	108	1,141	51	53	346	1,591
Waco	32	7	5	4	48	491	19	16	25	551
Wichita Falls	35	17	14	5	71	636	200	102	64	1,003

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Services

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), is a United States federal law that governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to children with disabilities.

Infants and toddlers with disabilities (birth-2) and their families receive early intervention services (ECI) under IDEA Part C. Children ages 3-5 receive special education and related services under IDEA Part B through the Preschool Programs for Children with Disabilities (PPCD).

Early Childhood Intervention

The Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) program provides services for families with children aged birth through two with disabilities, developmental delays and at-risk conditions for developing a delay. ECI became a state program in 1981 and is funded with a combination of federal, state and local monies; Medicaid and private insurance billing; and parent fees. The total ECI operating budget for FY 2010 was \$189,487,732.⁷ ECI is required to reach and serve all eligible children and families.

In FY 2010, 56 grantees served children in all Texas counties. Contractors included mental health/mental retardation centers, school districts, education service centers, and private nonprofit organizations. Each of the 56 grantees may operate satellite service locations throughout their service area.⁸ The program provides evaluation and assessment of children to determine eligibility and need for services. A child is determined eligible for ECI services if the child has: a medically diagnosed condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, auditory or visual impairment, or a developmental delay that affects functioning in one or more areas of development. Services for children with auditory and visual impairments are coordinated through Local Education Agencies (LEA) to provide services in the setting that can best meet the child's needs, including public schools, EHS, Texas School for the Deaf, Regional Day School Programs for the Deaf and local charter schools.

⁷ The average monthly cost per child based on comprehensive services was \$489.

⁸ For example in 2010, the ECI of North Central Texas in Fort Worth served nine counties at six locations. A comprehensive list of all satellite service providers for 2010 is not available.

Table 20 and Table 21 show the location of the 56 ECI grantees and the number of children receiving ECI services by COG and MSA. The COG and MSA tables demonstrate that a few areas do not have an ECI grantee; however, children are being served in each region as grantee service areas must ensure that all eligible children in the state receive services. The tables identify the number of children receiving comprehensive services or follow-along services. Follow-along services are provided to vulnerable children who are determined ineligible for—or whose parents decline—early intervention services and track the children’s developmental progress through regular contact with families. Appendix B includes the number of children receiving comprehensive and follow-along services by county.

Table 20. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by COG (2009)

	ECI Provider Sites	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	66,648
Council of Government (COG) Region				
Alamo Area	4	6,000	608	6,511
Ark-Tex	2	533	42	566
Brazos Valley	1	447	101	532
Capital Area	5	3,829	899	4,626
Central Texas	1	1,382	215	1,562
Coastal Bend	2	1,287	237	1,489
Concho Valley	1	486	111	580
Deep East Texas	1	613	108	712
East Texas	2	1,544	455	1,939
Golden Crescent	1	635	205	815
Heart Of Texas	1	571	118	670
Houston-Galveston	8	12,255	2,323	14,322
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2	2,067	588	2,626
Middle Rio Grande		687	54	734
Nortex	1	624	85	689
North Central Texas	9	14,389	1,826	15,929
Panhandle	2	1,380	241	1,592
Permian Basin	3	870	99	946
Rio Grande	3	3,579	176	3,727
South East Texas	2	782	165	925
South Plains	2	1,796	270	2,023
South Texas		866	54	918
Texoma	1	394	83	464
West Central Texas	2	1,022	224	1,205

NOTE: IDEA data was received by county. The Ray Marshall Center summarized the counties to COGs.

* The statewide numbers reflect the unduplicated number of children served in comprehensive and follow-along services. Therefore, the sum of the counts for children served across counties does not equal the statewide counts. A child who received comprehensive services and follow-along services is counted only once in the total for the county. This provides a total count for each county that is an unduplicated count of children. A child who received services in a program in a county and then transferred to another program in the same county is counted only once; a child who transferred to another program in a different county is counted once in each county.

Table 21. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by MSA (2009)

	ECI Provider Sites	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	66,648
Metropolitan	50	49,856	8,381	58,389
Non-Metropolitan	6	7,254	1,157	8,259
Metropolitan Statistical Area				
Abilene	1	414	96	497
Amarillo	2	727	195	897
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	5	3,653	860	4,414
Beaumont-Port Arthur	2	782	165	925
Brownsville-Harlingen		817	145	954
College Station-Bryan	1	331	81	398
Corpus Christi	1	866	137	985
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	9	13,860	1,771	15,352
El Paso	3	3,533	176	3,681
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	8	12,018	2,265	14,033
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	1	1,286	190	1,446
Laredo		722	31	752
Longview	1	520	227	712
Lubbock	1	1,253	188	1,405
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	2	1,206	442	1,627
Midland	1	276	46	309
Odessa	1	204	22	222
San Angelo	1	390	92	470
San Antonio-New Braunfels	4	5,805	564	6,277
Sherman-Denison	1	276	56	322
Texarkana	1	169	8	177
Tyler	1	382	79	450
Victoria	1	429	142	554
Waco	1	390	101	474
Wichita Falls	1	475	51	510

NOTE: IDEA data was received by county. The Ray Marshall Center summarized the counties to MSAs.

* The statewide numbers reflect the unduplicated number of children served in comprehensive and follow-along services. Therefore, the sum of the counts for children served across counties does not equal the statewide counts. A child who received comprehensive services and follow-along services is counted only once in the total for the county. This provides a total count for each county that is an unduplicated count of children. A child who received services in a program in a county and then transferred to another program in the same county is counted only once; a child who transferred to another program in a different county is counted once in each county.

When children are identified as eligible, families and professionals work as teams to plan services based on the unique needs of the children and families. ECI case managers work with doctors, child care providers, social service agencies and schools to connect

children and families with appropriate resources and information. Services are provided in children's natural environments, such as at homes or a familiar community setting.

The amount a family pays for ECI services (family cost-share) is determined using a sliding fee scale based on family size and income. Families with an income at or below 200 percent of the FPG, children with significant auditory or visual impairments, and children in foster care are not required to pay a family cost-share fee. Special family financial circumstances may be considered when establishing the family cost-share and no family is denied services due to their inability to pay fees. The initial evaluation, case management, and the development of the Individual Family Service Plan are provided at no cost to all families.

DARS estimates that approximately three to four percent of all children statewide have a medically diagnosed condition or developmental delay that would make them eligible for comprehensive early intervention services. This estimate is taken from the National Center for Health Statistics, specifically the 1994-95 National Health Interview Survey on Disability. It is important to note that more current studies report much higher rates of developmental delay. Rosenberg et al. (2008) report prevalence rates of about 13 percent. The number of referrals made to ECI is also influenced by the Child Abuse, Prevention and Treatment Act of 2003 that requires state child protective service agencies to refer all children under age three who are involved in a substantiated case of child abuse or neglect to ECI programs for evaluation and assessment. Ten percent of EHS slots must be available for children with a disability or a developmental delay (children enrolled in ECI).

When a child turns age two and a half and it is determined that the child will be eligible for IDEA Part B services, a transition plan is developed in partnership with parents. The transition plan will make referrals to appropriate service agencies, which may include a referral to the public school PPCD program.

Preschool Programs for Children with Disabilities

Preschool Programs for Children with Disabilities (PPCD) operates under IDEA Part B and is provided by school districts. A child is eligible for PPCD services if the child is age three through five and has a qualifying disability. IDEA provides guidance to states in developing a definition of disability and determining who is eligible for PPCD services. To qualify, a child's educational performance must be adversely affected due to the disability.

PPCD refers to the services provided by the school district, not to the place where they are provided. Eligible children may receive PPCD services in various settings such as Pre-K, resource classrooms, self-contained classrooms or in community settings including

Head Start and private pre-school. Under IDEA, preschool programs for children with disabilities should be delivered in the least restrictive environment. In other words, children with disabilities should be placed to the fullest extent possible in the same setting as students without disabilities. Ten percent of HS slots must be available for children with a diagnosed disability or developmental delay (children enrolled in PPCD).

Table 22 and Table 23 show the public school providers of PPCD services and the total number of children receiving services by COG and MSA.

Table 22. PPCD Providers and Children Receiving Services by COG

	PPCD	
	Provider Sites	Total Served
State of Texas	4,044	41,815
Council of Government (COG) Region		
Alamo Area	346	4,023
Ark-Tex	57	524
Brazos Valley	47	402
Capital Area	249	3,310
Central Texas	80	856
Coastal Bend	92	789
Concho Valley	40	237
Deep East Texas	64	482
East Texas	112	1,124
Golden Crescent	37	346
Heart Of Texas	69	475
Houston-Galveston	805	9,582
Lower Rio Grande Valley	243	1,707
Middle Rio Grande	31	324
Nortex	53	516
North Central Texas	1,064	11,003
Panhandle	97	707
Permian Basin	79	547
Rio Grande	145	1,856
South East Texas	50	724
South Plains	92	809
South Texas	63	492
Texoma	41	331
West Central Texas	88	649

Table 23. PPCD Providers and Children Receiving Services by MSA

	PPCD	
	Provider Sites	Total Served
State of Texas	4,044	41,815
Metropolitan	3,444	37,153
Non-Metropolitan	600	4,662
Metropolitan Statistical Area		
Abilene	42	310
Amarillo	50	456
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	232	3,143
Beaumont-Port Arthur	50	724
Brownsville-Harlingen	73	575
College Station-Bryan	33	304
Corpus Christi	63	568
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,038	10,732
El Paso	137	1,820
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	785	9,405
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	68	779
Laredo	46	368
Longview	27	334
Lubbock	56	559
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	166	1,119
Midland	26	189
Odessa	26	163
San Angelo	25	178
San Antonio-New Braunfels	333	3,931
Sherman-Denison	24	220
Texarkana	19	152
Tyler	29	262
Victoria	22	229
Waco	40	296
Wichita Falls	34	337

School-Age Care (SAC)

As defined by this project, school-age care (SAC) includes care provided before and after the school day and on school holidays for children ages 5 through 12. Exempt from this definition are enrichment programs that exclusively provide tutorial services or lessons for sports or other academic, religious or artistic enrichment and programs limited to providing summer care. Because there is no definitive list of SAC providers in the state of Texas, the estimates provided here only encompass two types of SAC: center- and home-based care regulated by TDFPS and SAC subsidized by CCDF.

A number of organizations at the state and local levels are working to improve funding for and the quality of SAC, including the Texas Partnership for Out-of-School Time (TXPOST). TXPOST is a statewide stakeholder network interested mapping the available school-age care programs throughout the state. While this organization may be able to provide additional data sources of SAC in the future, no such information was available for use in this study.

Center and Family Home School-Age Care

TDFPS identifies sites that provide SAC in licensed centers, licensed, registered, and listed homes. The TDFPS list of SAC providers also includes YMCA programs and private agencies that provide care on public school campus. Table 24 and Table 25 show the number of licensed centers, and licensed, registered and listed homes that provide SAC by COG and MSA. Over 18,000 of these facilities provided SAC in 2010.

Table 24. Supply of Unduplicated Formal SAC Providers by Sites by COG

	TDFPS Registry Data - School Age Care				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total
Council of Government (COG) Region					
State of Texas	8,506	1,535	5,949	2,253	18,243
Alamo Area	642	63	509	133	1,347
Ark-Tex	89	23	24	59	195
Brazos Valley	90	30	43	39	202
Capital Area	749	111	286	207	1,353
Central Texas	192	34	153	56	435
Coastal Bend	229	47	60	28	364
Concho Valley	67	11	22	25	125
Deep East Texas	86	14	24	16	140
East Texas	235	46	61	105	447
Golden Crescent	81	42	22	15	160
Heart Of Texas	116	33	46	36	231
Houston-Galveston	2,137	207	2,144	635	5,123
Lower Rio Grande Valley	533	149	187	44	913
Middle Rio Grande	62	4	7	13	86
Nortex	79	45	79	21	224
North Central Texas	2,046	339	1,837	465	4,687
Panhandle	131	12	107	59	309
Permian Basin	125	34	16	90	265
Rio Grande	275	151	84	49	559
South East Texas	121	12	36	11	180
South Plains	145	53	51	24	273
South Texas	119	35	43	56	253
Texoma	46	15	37	12	110
West Central Texas	111	25	71	55	262

Table 25. Supply of Unduplicated Formal SAC Providers by Sites by MSA

	TDFPS Registry Data - School Age Care				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total
Metropolitan Statistical Area					
State of Texas	8,506	1,535	5,949	2,253	18,243
Non-Metropolitan	897	280	356	310	1,843
Metropolitan	7,609	1,255	5,593	1,943	16,400
Abilene	58	5	49	40	152
Amarillo	86		88	36	210
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	709	95	276	201	1,281
Beaumont-Port Arthur	121	12	36	11	180
Brownsville-Harlingen	169	29	32	12	242
College Station-Bryan	63	13	29	32	137
Corpus Christi	173	42	47	19	281
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,994	323	1,785	450	4,552
El Paso	267	149	82	48	546
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2,081	203	2,128	600	5,012
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	180	22	137	50	389
Laredo	86	31	32	54	203
Longview	62	14	26	28	130
Lubbock	115	37	38	14	204
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	357	116	147	32	652
Midland	52	7	6	22	87
Odessa	36	12	3	50	101
San Angelo	49	4	20	22	95
San Antonio-New Braunfels	610	52	497	123	1,282
Sherman-Denison	31	5	18	10	64
Texarkana	40	3	11	28	82
Tyler	83	6	13	20	122
Victoria	54	24	13	8	99
Waco	82	22	28	23	155
Wichita Falls	51	29	52	10	142

Non-state-regulated SAC includes programs on military bases, public school campuses that are TEA-regulated and other non-licensed private school campuses.

CCDF School-Age Care

The CCDF is another source of SAC funding. Table 26 presents the FY 2011 funding and the percent of School-age children receiving CCDF subsidized care.

Table 26. CCDF Funding and Percent of School-Age Care Funded in FY 2011

Total FY 11 CCDF Funds in Texas	Federal Share	Percent of Children Receiving Subsidies who are School-Age
\$601,274,625	\$461,079,889	30 percent

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010. Child Care Bureau, 2011.

As shown in Table 27 and Table 28 , over 6,600 TDFPS-regulated providers offer SAC. On average, these providers receive CCDF subsidies for providing SAC to over 50,000 children each month.

**Table 27. CCDF Provider Sites and Monthly Number of Children Receiving
CCDF SAC by COG**

	Monthly Count of Providers Receiving Subsidies: School-Age Care					Monthly Count of Children Receiving Subsidies: School-Age Care				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Other	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Other	Total
State of Texas	4,623	498	994	547	6,662	43,583	1,571	2,791	3,657	51,602
Council of Government (COG) Region										
Alamo Area	331	8	45	17	401	2,143	10	101	99	2,353
Ark-Tex	41	7	5	15	68	413	19	19	60	511
Brazos Valley	45	11	8	18	82	404	53	25	94	576
Capital Area	340	12	36	93	481	1,894	20	77	799	2,789
Central Texas	124	9	35	16	184	963	29	89	53	1,134
Coastal Bend	87	13	6	20	126	779	55	11	130	976
Concho Valley	36	5	6	3	50	445	8	32	19	504
Deep East Texas	41	1	1	1	44	336	3	1	1	341
East Texas	146	14	18	13	191	1,036	57	48	69	1,209
Golden Crescent	28	5	4	4	41	160	10	5	66	240
Heart Of Texas	45	8	7	7	67	469	17	16	70	572
Houston-Galveston	1,176	74	339	95	1,684	9,478	151	659	633	10,921
Lower Rio Grande Valley	421	108	59	23	611	5,437	375	122	102	6,037
Middle Rio Grande	30	2	0	6	38	453	4		11	468
Nortex	44	22	12	4	82	326	184	91	41	642
North Central Texas	1,002	72	313	99	1,486	9,551	194	854	615	11,214
Panhandle	104	5	31	7	147	1,966	8	363	66	2,403
Permian Basin	90	13	2	11	116	1,137	61	3	42	1,243
Rio Grande	207	72	21	18	318	2,676	182	42	107	3,007
South East Texas	72	4	5	4	85	900	4	6	52	962
South Plains	109	16	10	7	142	1,472	73	17	140	1,702
South Texas	50	12	4	26	92	461	24	10	77	572
Texoma	20	4	7	15	46	116	27	14	73	230
West Central Texas	34	1	20	25	80	568	4	186	238	996

Table 28. CCDF Provider Sites and Monthly Number of Children Receiving CCDF SAC by MSA

	Monthly Count of Providers Receiving Subsidies: School-Age Care					Monthly Count of Children Receiving Subsidies: School-Age Care				
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Other	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Other	Total
State of Texas	4,623	498	994	547	6,662	43,583	1,571	2,791	3,657	51,602
Metropolitan	4,206	429	932	501	6,068	40,171	1,343	2,622	3,423	47,559
Non-Metropolitan	417	69	62	46	594	3,412	228	169	234	4,043
Metropolitan Statistical Area										
Abilene	33	1	20	25	79	554	4	186	238	981
Amarillo	72		25	5	102	1,457		333	53	1,843
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	313	12	33	92	450	1,761	20	71	796	2,648
Beaumont-Port Arthur	72	4	5	4	85	900	4	6	52	962
Brownsville-Harlingen	121	14	13	5	153	1,921	42	37	25	2,026
College Station-Bryan	34	8	5	15	62	300	22	9	86	418
Corpus Christi	76	12	5	17	110	694	54	8	87	843
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	981	67	301	99	1,448	9,390	181	827	615	11,013
El Paso	204	71	20	18	313	2,659	179	41	107	2,986
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	1,137	73	335	93	1,638	9,260	148	651	628	10,688
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	118	6	32	15	171	936	25	84	45	1,090
Laredo	33	10	2	24	69	385	17	2	73	477
Longview	46	6	7		59	367	25	26		419
Lubbock	95	11	6	5	117	1,398	63	10	134	1,606
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	297	91	45	18	451	3,491	328	84	77	3,980
Midland	38	2	0	2	42	494	34		5	533
Odessa	29	5	0	7	41	405	15		24	444
San Angelo	31	2	5	2	40	432	2	30	13	477
San Antonio-New Braunfels	313	5	44	17	379	2,021	7	100	99	2,226
Sherman-Denison	14	2	4	9	29	79	24	8	42	152
Texarkana	17	1	2	5	25	214	2	8	8	232
Tyler	44	2	3	11	60	273	4	6	65	348
Victoria	23	3	3	3	32	143	7	4	42	196
Waco	32	6	6	6	50	396	12	15	68	490
Wichita Falls	33	15	11	4	63	239	122	76	41	478

CHAPTER III: SHARE OF SUPPLY MEETING QUALITY STANDARDS

For the purposes of this study, the definition of quality is limited to a formal designation of quality of existing programs by one of the following external organizations or programs. Lists of ECE and SAC providers who meet quality standards were obtained from programs and organizations that certify and accredit early childhood programs. Programs and organizations that provided lists include:

- ☐ Texas School Ready! (TSR!)
- ☐ Texas Rising Star (TRS)
- ☐ National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- ☐ National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC)
- ☐ National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA)
- ☐ National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)
- ☐ Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI)
- ☐ National Afterschool Association (NAA)

Table 29 and Table 30 show the total number of provider sites within each COG or MSA meeting at least one of the above listed quality designations by program type. TSR!, TRS, NAEYC and NAFCC accredited program counts are significant enough to be meaningful when distributed across the COGs and MSAs. The remaining four programs accredit comparatively few programs across the state. NAFCC was unable to provide program level data, however, it's interesting to note that the COGs and MSAs with NAEYC-accredited military sites also have the majority of the NAFCC-accredited homes.⁹

Figure 8 shows the distribution of sites with any quality designation across the state by county. The most common type of quality designation is TRS, with over 1,200 provider sites meeting those standards. Every COG and MSA contains at least one provider site that meets some sort of quality standard. However, only 160 of Texas' 254 counties contain a provider meeting at least one of these quality designations.

⁹ DOD provides assistance and support to home care providers on military installations and the surrounding communities to assist programs in obtaining their NAFCC accreditation.

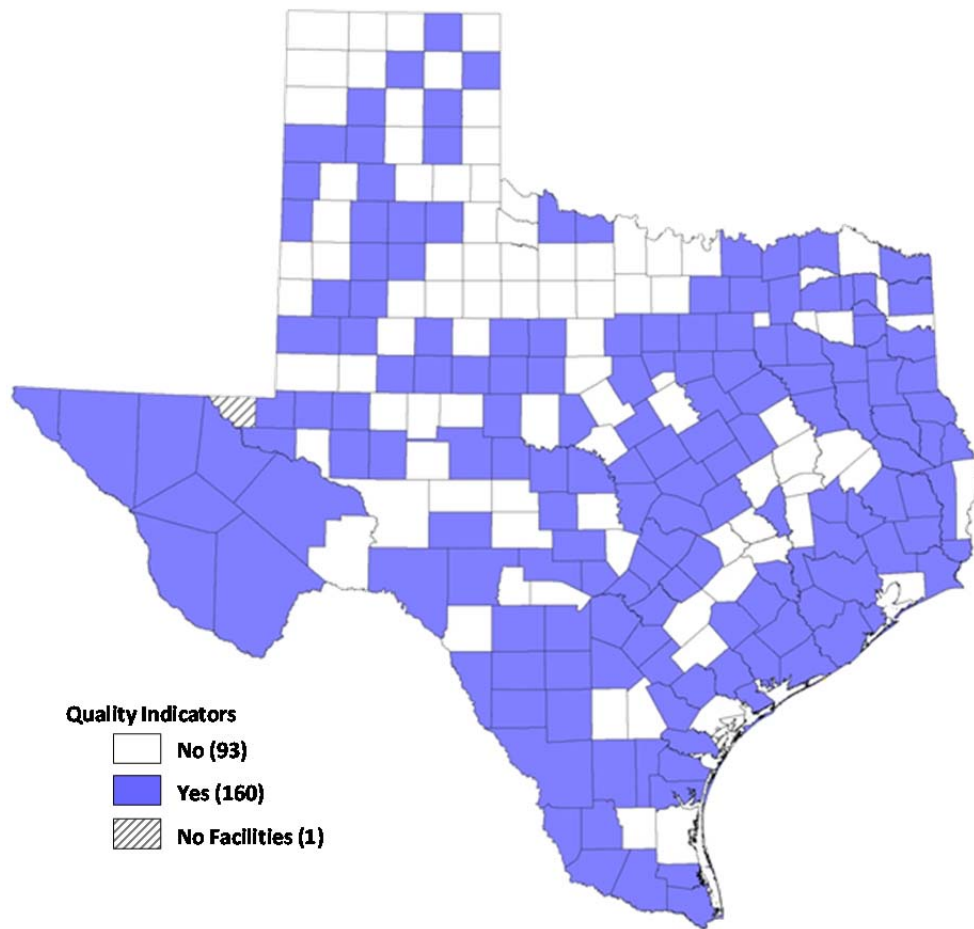
**Table 29. Total Supply of Sites with at Least One Quality Designation
by Provider Type and COG**

	Texas School Ready!				Texas Rising Star			National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)				National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC)
	Licensed Centers (non Head-Start)	School-Based	Head Start	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed and Registered Homes	Total	Licensed Centers (non Head-Start)	Military Installation Centers	Head Start Centers	Total	
State of Texas	175	374	170	719	1,030	175	1,205	155	18	77	250	81
Council of Government (COG) Region												
Alamo Area	7	25	7	39	80	20	100	26	6	3	35	45
Ark-Tex	1	5	4	10	17		17					
Brazos Valley								1			1	
Capital Area	20	12	4	36	60	2	62	31		3	34	7
Central Texas	9	19	7	35	6	1	7	1	4	1	6	7
Coastal Bend	5	22	11	38	27	6	33	4	2	1	7	1
Concho Valley	4	6	4	14	13	2	15					
Deep East Texas		6	2	8	16	2	18	1			1	
East Texas	11	11	8	30	43	4	47	1			1	1
Golden Crescent	2	13	7	22	4		4					
Heart Of Texas	4	5	3	12	14	6	20	2			2	
Houston-Galveston	15	18	17	50	152		152	39		14	53	2
Lower Rio Grande Valley	18	74	38	130	52	19	71			2	2	
Middle Rio Grande		8	4	12	13		13		1	6	7	
Nortex		5		5	13	4	17		1		1	1
North Central Texas	34	59	19	112	318	61	379	39	1	16	56	4
Panhandle	7	2	1	10	33	4	37	1		1	2	
Permian Basin	6	6	5	17	12		12					
Rio Grande	4	20	5	29	85	36	121	4	2	29	35	9
South East Texas	5	10	2	17	8		8	1			1	
South Plains	5	13	2	20	24	1	25	2		1	3	
South Texas	13	24	16	53	17	7	24	1			1	
Texoma	1	3	1	5	7		7	1			1	
West Central Texas	4	8	3	15	16		16		1		1	4

**Table 30. Total Supply of Sites with at Least One Quality Designation
by Provider Type and MSA**

	Texas School Ready!				Texas Rising Star			National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)				National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC)
	Licensed Centers (non Head-Start)	School-Based	Head Start	Total	Licensed Centers	Licensed and Registered Homes	Total	Licensed Centers (non Head-Start)	Military Installation Centers	Head Start Centers	Total	
State of Texas	175	374	170	719	1,030	175	1,205	155	18	77	250	81
Metropolitan	164	296	133	593	930	153	1,083	153	16	65	234	79
Non-Metropolitan	11	78	37	126	100	22	122	2	2	12	16	2
Metropolitan Statistical Area												
Abilene	2	3	1	6	9		9		1		1	4
Amarillo	6			6	22	3	25	1		1	2	
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	20	12	4	36	59	2	61	31		3	34	7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5	10	2	17	8		8	1			1	
Brownsville-Harlingen	9	32	23	64	12	1	13			1	1	
College Station-Bryan							0	1			1	
Corpus Christi	4	13	10	27	25	6	31	4	1	1	6	1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	34	59	19	112	313	54	367	39	1	16	56	4
El Paso	4	16	5	25	83	36	119	4	2	27	33	9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	15	13	14	42	149		149	39		12	51	1
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	9	18	5	32	5	1	6	1	4	1	6	7
Laredo	13	18	12	43	13	2	15	1			1	
Longview	1	4		5	14		14	1			1	
Lubbock	4	6	1	11	24	1	25	2		1	3	
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	9	39	13	61	40	18	58			1	1	
Midland	3			3	7		7					
Odessa	2	1	2	5	2		2					
San Angelo	3	4	3	10	10	2	12					
San Antonio-New Braunfels	7	21	4	32	75	18	93	25	6	1	32	45
Sherman-Denison	1	3	1	5	5		5	1			1	
Texarkana			1	1	12		12					
Tyler	7	2	6	15	15	1	16					
Victoria	2	12	4	18	4		4					
Waco	4	5	3	12	11	5	16	2			2	
Wichita Falls		5		5	13	3	16		1		1	1

Figure 8. Distribution of Quality Designated Sites by County



Texas School Ready!

The Texas School Ready! (TSR!) certification program, administered by the Children's Learning Institute at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UTHSC-H), was established through two key pieces of Texas legislation. In 2003, the legislature passed Senate Bill 76 to fund the Texas Center for Early Childhood Development at UTHSC-H with \$10 million to implement a two-year school readiness demonstration research project. Eleven communities participated in the project. In 2005, Senate Bill 23 expanded the original demonstration project into the Texas School Ready! online certification system developed to identify preschool programs that effectively prepare children for kindergarten.¹⁰

The TSR!, a quality certification project, was designed to implement an early education approach to serve at-risk Pre-K children. Programs eligible to participate in TSR! include: public school districts and open enrollment charter schools providing Pre-K to at-risk three and four year olds; Head Start; and non-profit and for-profit child care settings providing Pre-K programs in classrooms with at least 50 percent of children identified as at-risk.

The Children's Learning Institute provides participating classrooms with research-based curriculum, instructional materials, child assessment tools, teacher training and participation in the Texas School Readiness Certification System (SRCS). SRCS is a two-year data collection process that gathers and links information from both the Pre-K year and the subsequent kindergarten year to determine if a preschool classroom has prepared children for kindergarten. Classrooms meeting TSR! standards receive a Texas School Ready! certification seal and inclusion in the list of TSR!-certified classrooms on the Children's Learning Institute website where parents can identify certified classrooms in their community.

The data used for this study represent the 2008 cohort of teachers who obtained certification for their classrooms for the 2010-2011 school year. As described in Table 31, 1,765 classrooms received certification in the 2010-2011 school year. Table 32 and Table 33 identify the 2010 cohort of classrooms enrolled in the program and working toward certification by COG and MSA. As can be seen from these tables, an additional 1,452 classrooms were working toward certification in 2010.

¹⁰ See Chapter IV for program changes occurring after 2010.

Table 31. 2010 Texas School Ready! Certification

Type of Program	Classrooms	Teachers	Students
Child Care	205	211	2,682
Head Start	337	349	4,660
Independent School District	1,173	1,021	21,923
Other	50	49	833
Total	1,765	1,630	30,098

Source: The Children's Learning Institute at the University of Texas – Houston. Texas School Ready! Beat. (December 2010) 21:19

Table 32. The 2010 TSR! Classroom Participants by Program Type and COG

	Texas School Ready! Participants				
	Licensed Centers (non Head-Start)	School-Based	Head Start	Non-profits	Total
State of Texas	744	343	355	10	1,452
Council of Government (COG) Region					
Alamo Area	44	62	18		124
Ark-Tex	20	13	11	1	45
Brazos Valley	23	7			30
Capital Area	44	9	18		71
Central Texas	18	6	8	1	33
Coastal Bend	26	5	25		56
Concho Valley	15	5	8		28
Deep East Texas	6	12	8		26
East Texas	18	8	12	2	40
Golden Crescent	10	24	9		43
Heart Of Texas	16		5		21
Houston-Galveston	142	34	49	4	229
Lower Rio Grande Valley	83	30	53		166
Middle Rio Grande	9	5	19		33
Nortex	1	9	10		20
North Central Texas	80	48	41		169
Panhandle	20	10	1		31
Permian Basin	37	11	5	1	54
Rio Grande	37	20	13	1	71
South East Texas	30	6	2		38
South Plains	11	10	8		29
South Texas	49	1	27		77
Texoma	2	3	2		7
West Central Texas	3	5	3		11

Table 33. The 2010 TSR! Classroom Participants by Program Type and MSA

	Texas School Ready! Participants				
	Licensed Centers (non Head-Start)	School-Based	Head Start	Non-profits	Total
State of Texas	744	343	355	10	1,452
Metropolitan	665	259	254	8	1,186
Non-Metropolitan	79	84	101	2	266
Metropolitan Statistical Area					
Abilene					
Amarillo	15	3			18
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	43	8	16		67
Beaumont-Port Arthur	30	6	2		38
Brownsville-Harlingen	47	24	29		100
College Station-Bryan	23	7			30
Corpus Christi	22	3	19		44
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	80	48	41		169
El Paso	35	15	13	1	64
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	137	34	45	4	220
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	17	5	7	1	30
Laredo	48		13		61
Longview	9	3	1		13
Lubbock	9	2	4		15
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	35	5	22		62
Midland	11	1		1	13
Odessa	15	3			18
San Angelo	12	1	3		16
San Antonio-New Braunfels	43	62	17		122
Sherman-Denison	2	3	2		7
Texarkana	10	4	3		17
Tyler	1	1	5	1	8
Victoria	7	20	6		33
Waco	14		5		19
Wichita Falls		1	1		2

Certification is valid for one year. The TSR! enrollment fee is \$200 for one to three classrooms with an additional \$100 fee per additional classroom in a building. Pre-school programs eligible for participation in Texas Workforce Board child care subsidy programs who become TSR! certified are eligible to receive an enhanced reimbursement rate that is at least equal to Texas Rising Star (TRS) reimbursement rate.

TSR! is funded through a combination of Texas Education Agency matching funds for federal Texas Workforce Commission funds and a donation from the Dell Foundation for a cumulative budget in 2010 of \$110 million.

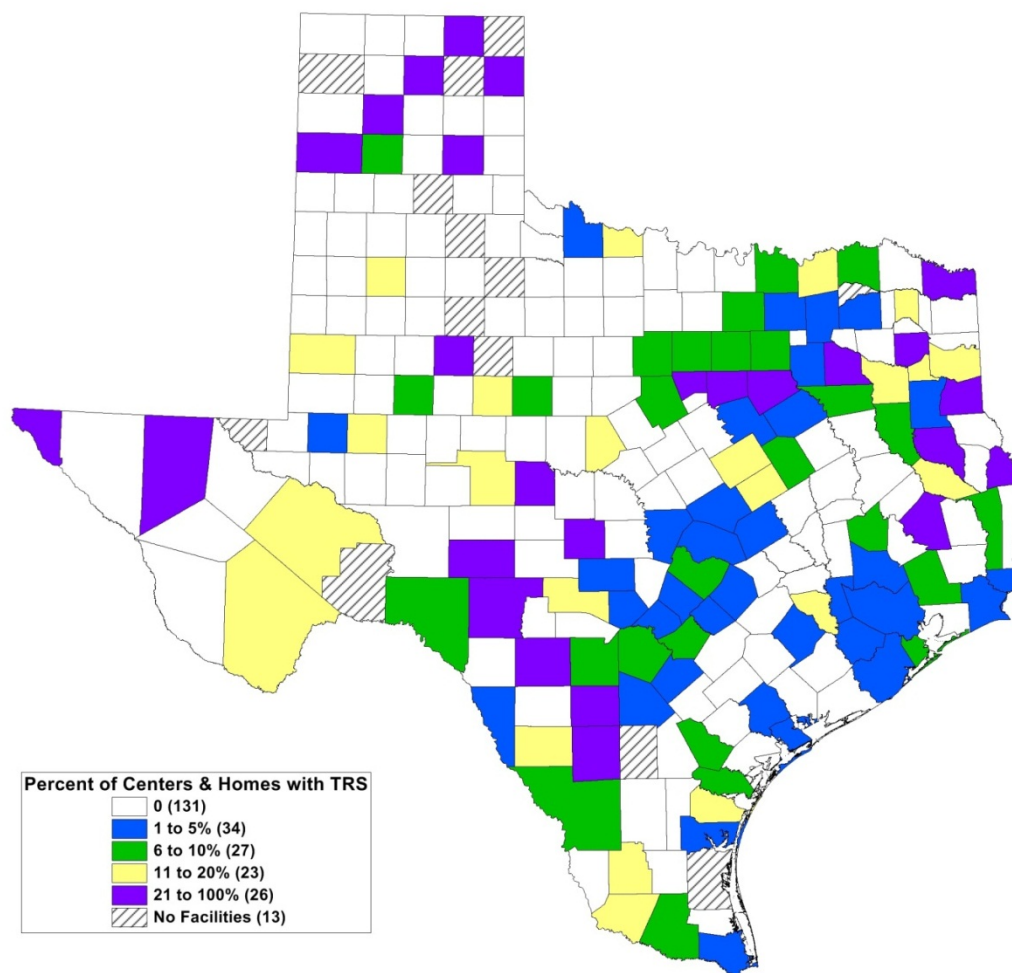
Texas Rising Star

Texas Rising Star (TRS) is the CCDF quality designation system originally developed after the CCDF program was enacted. Initially, the state appropriated funds to TWC for quality purposes, and TWC asked local Workforce Boards to spend up to four percent of CCDF expenditures on quality initiatives. The new quality initiative in the state was the development and implementation of a quality rating system (QRS) – Texas Rising Star.

Historically, the Boards have allocated a portion of quality monies towards activities that aid centers and homes to increase their TRS rating. These activities include facility and equipment improvement and staff training. Funds are also used to educate and inform parents about the TRS system. In fiscal year 2001, an average of 41.1 percent of the eligible child care facilities achieved or maintained TRS provider certification. In 2001, the 77th Legislature appropriated CCDF quality funds that had previously been used by TWC to support the TRS system, to the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (TDPRS) child care licensing agency. Consequently, local Boards now rely upon local funds to support quality programming, resulting in variability in quality funding and programs throughout the state's 28 boards (Figure 9).

TRS Provider Certification Guidelines outline three graduated levels of quality certification. The system is designed to encourage a continuous process of improvement as providers move up the rating scale. Providers negotiate a Service Improvement Agreement (SIA) to guide the improvement process and receive assistance from Board contracted staff.

Figure 9. Distribution of TRS Certified Sites Across the State by County



TRS rates licensed centers and licensed and registered child care homes providing care for children ages 0 up to age 13, using a two, three and four-star rating scale to indicate various quality levels beyond the State's Minimum Child Care Licensing Standards for health and safety, group size, child/staff ratios, caregiver training, and age-appropriate curricula and activities. TRS providers are eligible to enter into an agreement with a local Board child care contractor to provide subsidized child care for eligible low-income families while parents are working or participating in education or training. Participation in the TRS system is voluntary. An enrollment fee is not required and providers must recertify as outlined in Table 34. Child care providers who are regulated by the military or who have attained one of the following national accreditations may be certified as a TRS provider without going through the TRS provider assessment process and are initially enrolled with a Four-Star certification:

- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA)
- National Association of Family Child Care (NAFCC)
- National Association of Child Care Professionals (NAC)
- Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI)
- National Afterschool Association (NAA)

Table 34. Texas Rising Star Rating Levels of Provider Certification

Texas Rising Start Rating Levels	
Four-Star	Valid for three years. If a provider is nationally accredited or operated by the military, accreditation must be in good standing and verified annually.
Three-Star	Valid for two years maximum.
Two-Star	Two-Star certification indicates a provider is in process of seeking a Three- or Four-Star certification. The SIA identifies required improvements and allows twelve months for implementation. At the twelve-month monitoring visit, if a Two-Star provider has satisfactorily completed the initial SIA a Three- or Four-Star certification may be issued.
Deferred	A provider who falls below the minimum level for achieving the Two-Star certification may choose to remain in the TRS Provider certification process in deferred status. A long-term SIA is written and the provider has one year to achieve certification.

Source: Texas Rising Star Provider Certification Guidelines Revised (June 2008)
(SIA=Service Improvement Agreement)

National Quality Accreditation Programs

The national accreditation systems reviewed for this project use best-practice research-based standards to accredit programs. The following national accreditation systems rely upon a combination of environmental rating scales (both observational and self-reporting tools) and quality structural features, including group size, child to staff ratio, caregiver/teacher education and training:

- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- National Association of Family Child Care (NAFCC)
- National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA)
- National Accreditation Commission for Early Child Care and Education Program (NAC)
- Association of Christian School International (ACSI)
- National Afterschool Association (NAA)

The different systems rely upon a similar process of self-study assessment, quality improvements to meet standards and a site visit to verify compliance. Some systems also require staff and family participant questionnaires. The areas assessed, the number of standards and quality indicators or criteria used to support the implementation of the standards vary by system. In general, the systems assess: relationships; environment; developmental learning activities; safety and health; and professional and business practices. Each national system lists currently accredited programs on its public website.

Table 35 presents the national accreditation system information regarding the types of programs each system accredits, the cost and term of accreditation.

Table 35. National Early Childhood and School Aged Care Accreditation Systems: Type, Cost and Accreditation Term

National Accreditation	Type of Accreditation	Cost	Accreditation Term
National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)	Centers serving children from six weeks to age 8	Base: licensed capacity of 10-60 children - \$1,275, annual fee \$500 Fee increases with number of licensed capacity	5 years
National Association of Family Child Care (NAFCC)	Family childhood education home providers	Member fee: \$800, annual fee of \$150. Non-member fee: \$1,125, annual fee of \$225	3 years
National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA)	Licensed programs serving children birth through age 8	Base: 7-60 children - \$1350, Fee increases with number of licensed capacity	3 years
National Accreditation Commission for Early Child Care and Education Program (NAC)	Programs serving children from six weeks through school aged	Base: licensed capacity 15-50 children - \$1360, annual fee \$200. Fee increases with number of licensed capacity	3 years
Association of Christian School International (ACSI)	Christian based early education programs, Pre-K and K-12 minimum of 10 children	Early education stand alone program - \$350 annual fee \$100 Early education through 12- \$800 annual fee \$300	5 years
National Afterschool Association (NAA)	Maintains a list of out of school time programs accredited by the Council on Accreditation (COA)	Base: \$4,450, annual fee \$200	4 years

Note: Additional fees may apply.

Sources: National Association for the Education of Young Children, National Association of Family Child Care, National Early Childhood Program Accreditation, National Accreditation Commission for Early Child Care and Education Program, Association of Christian School International, National Afterschool Association (NAA).

CHAPTER IV: RECENT PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Changes Since 2010

In earlier chapters, the descriptions of ECE and SAC programs in 2010 were presented so as to facilitate matching supply data with child population data in the next project report. However, a number of significant changes to these programs have occurred since 2010. Being aware of these changes will be important when predicting the ability of ECE and SAC to meet future demand for services. In addition, since the inception of this study, the Early Learning Council has expanded its scope to include home-based programs for families with young children. A description of the existing Texas home-based programs and their future prospects for expansion are also described briefly in this chapter.

Military Child Care

In January 2011, new Child Care Liaison positions were established in 13 states including Texas. Child Care Liaisons are intended to expand the availability of quality, community-based child care for military families by working with state and local stakeholders to identify providers willing to take the steps needed to improve their quality through training and technical assistance provided through the DOD. This initiative will improve the quality of available care both for military families and for all children within the participating communities. Those programs that meet DOD standards will be added to the NACCRRA list of approved providers that are eligible to accept military child care subsidies. The Office of the Secretary of Defense also plans to reduce variation in the amount that families in the same income category pay for on-installation care.

DOD also is increasing on-installation child care capacity by constructing new CDCs. This will result in meeting 80 percent of the estimated demand for military child care by adding over 21,000 additional child care slots to the current capacity. Two new facilities at Ft. Hood and three at Ft. Bliss will begin offering services in 2012.

Texas School Ready!

In March 2012, TEA announced that SRCS will be replaced by the new Kindergarten Readiness System (KRS). The KRS is a component of a larger Texas Student Data System (TSDS) initiative to create a statewide longitudinal data system. This initiative, funded by ARRA in 2009, allows TEA to develop and implement a system that links data across time from early childhood into career and for the KRS data to be linked to PEIMS data. Similar to

the SRCS, the KRS will identify programs that are effective in preparing children for kindergarten.

Within the KRS, Texas Pre-K students are placed into subgroups based on their individual characteristics and the reading diagnostic chosen by their schools. If the average performance of students in a Pre-K program is greater than the state's, TEA considers this to be a demonstrated positive impact on that group of students. Schools demonstrating a positive impact will be awarded a "Pre-K Center of Excellence" designation.

The TSR! program continues to offer Pre-K classroom training, support and mentoring while the KRS provides the certification.

Head Start/Early Head Start

The Head Start Act was amended in 2007 to include a new quality initiative - the development and implementation of a competition requirement for all HS/EHS grantees that formerly received non-competitive on-going funding. The new regulation, effective December 2011, is implemented through a system titled the Designation Renewal System. This system is designed to determine which grantees are delivering high quality services and are eligible for continued funding, versus which grantees must compete for on-going funding. In mid-December 2011, the Office of Head Start released a list of 132 grantees that would be required to compete for continued funding. Grantees were informed that the competition decision was based on HHS's determination that they had at least one "deficiency" since June 2009. This list included five HS and two EHS grantees in Texas. The Notices of Funding Opportunities for these programs were posted on April 19, 2012.

In response to the new Designation Renewal System, a recent lawsuit has been filed in federal court attempting to stop implementation of the new competition regulation. The suit claims that the regulations are invalid and should not be enforced because the new system does not reflect the intent of Congress that only those grantees that are not providing "high quality" and "comprehensive" services should be required to compete for continued funding. The suit argues that one program deficiency is not a sufficient trigger for competition, and that the retroactive implementation of the rule (by looking at deficiencies going back to June 2009) was illegal. The lawsuit asks the court to rule that the regulation is invalid and to require HHS to draft a new regulation.

Early Childhood Intervention

The DARS ECI funding appropriation for FY 2012 and 2013 was about 14 percent less than FY 2011 funding. As a result, DARS narrowed the ECI eligibility criteria. The medical

diagnoses and auditory or visual impairment eligibility criteria did not change; however, developmental delays must be at least 25 percent in one or more areas of development. For example, a child who is 16 months old would have to have at least a four month delay to be eligible. The new eligibility criteria became effective on September 1, 2011. Enrolled families will have their eligibility re-determined at least annually. These changes resulted in approximately 17 percent fewer children served compared to FY 2010-11.

In addition to funding cuts, Texas Administrative Code (September 2011) revisions required that all ECI contractors establish third-party billing systems to submit reimbursement requests for numerous organizations including private insurance, Medicaid programs and others. Following this regulation revision, a number of agencies chose not to renew contracts with DARS, leaving a total of only 51 ECI providers to serve the entire state.

Home Visiting Program

The original focus of this needs assessment included early childhood care and education and school age care provided to children outside of the home environment. However, across the country, home visiting models are emerging as an important component in the healthy development of children and families. The federal budget for FY 2010 included funding for a major new home visiting initiative—\$8.6 billion over the next 10 years—to provide states with funding to support home visiting models that have been proven through rigorous evaluation to have positive effects on critical outcomes for children and their families.

In 2011, the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) secured federal funds to administer the Texas Home Visiting Program to support evidence-based home visiting programs in eight selected counties and support a “promising approach” home visiting program in an additional county. These programs will serve an estimated 2,254 families through August 31, 2013, with funding expected to continue for an additional three years. The Texas Early Learning Council responded to this addition of services to families and children with a decision to include in this needs assessment a description of the home visiting services in Texas. Appendix C provides a detailed description of the various home visiting programs throughout the state, an analysis of the areas served in 2010 and the areas to be served by the Texas Home Visiting Program.

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APPENDIX A:

DETAILED RESEARCH METHODS

This appendix includes detailed research methods underlying the estimates provided in the main report. It is divided into sections covering generalizations about data, with added source-specific details including time periods of coverage; a second section detailing specifics of the analysis; and a final section on caveats and limitations of the analysis.

Data

The types of data available for estimation of the various components of ECE and SAC differ considerably across programs. For example:

Child care licensing data provide the total number of authorized slots for which formal child care centers and family homes can provide care; however, the number of children actually receiving care is estimated from Texas child care market rate survey data, which is based on a stratified statewide sample of these providers by workforce board area and type of facility.

Child care development fund (CCDF) individual-level subsidy data provide highly detailed information on the parents and children receiving subsidized care each month, including characteristics of families and children receiving services, type of provider and care by family type, age of child and other information for each geographic area, from which most desired detailed statistics could be computed. However, the supply of CCDF subsidies can vary considerably over time and by region, depending upon the total available funding provided by the federal government, the capacity of state and local areas to provide matching funds to draw down those funds, and negotiated rates for different types of care set by each local workforce board.¹¹

While parental employment and other market-based demand forces have a large influence on the overall supply of ECE and SAC, services available for children eligible for publicly-funded programs is typically limited by either available funding (as for CCDF subsidies) or demographic characteristics and distribution of the child population. One example of the second phenomenon is publicly-funded pre-kindergarten (Pre-K), which must serve all eligible

¹¹ For example, in 2009, ARRA funding dramatically increased the amount of available funds for CCDF subsidies. However, using data from the period that included this one-time spike in resources to estimate long-term supply would inappropriately inflate the supply estimate for this type of care. While it is beyond the scope of this project to project the supply of ECE and SAC services into the future, we modified some analyses to ensure that our supply estimates were not unduly influenced by short-term trends or funding spikes.

children who choose to participate and who live in school districts with enough eligible children to operate a program.

Attempts were made to obtain historical administrative data in order to consistently present a snapshot of the state of Texas child care supply in 2010. In cases where historical data from 2010 were not available, it was often the case that point-in-time data could be accessed on public websites. Thus the majority of data represent the environment in 2010 with a few exceptions that typically rely on data downloaded in fall 2011 or other intervals as noted below.

Texas Registry

All references to licensed centers, licensed and registered homes are based on a download of statewide TDFPS registry data in April 2010 from the following site:

http://www.TDFPS.state.tx.us/Child_Care/Search_Texas_Child_Care/ppFacilitySearchDayCare.asp

All references to listed homes are based on a download of TDFPS registry data in September 2011 from the following site:

http://www.TDFPS.state.tx.us/Child_Care/Search_Texas_Child_Care/ppFacilitySearchListedHome.asp

Texas Public Schools

References to public Pre-K and PPCD programs and enrollment represent the 2010-2011 school year, with enrollment calculated from a snapshot taken October 29, 2010. To identify early childhood education (when grade-level data were available) records indicating children served were younger than K, including grades of “PK” or “ECE”, were retained.

Private School Survey

References to private school Pre-K represent the 2009-2010 school year. To identify Texas private Pre-K schools listed in the licensing registry a deterministic match without replacement was completed using combinations of name, address, and phone numbers between private Pre-K sites listed in the 2009 Private School Survey and TDFPS registry. Of the 1064 private Pre-K schools, 659 (62%) were located among the registry.

Head Start/Early Head Start

All references to Head Start, Early Head Start, and Migrant/Native American Head Start centers represent a point-in-time during September 2011. All references to Head Start, Early Head Start, Migrant/Native American Head Start slot and enrollment totals represent the 2010-2011 program year. To identify Texas HS/EHS listed in the licensing registry a deterministic match without replacement was completed using combinations of name, address, and phone numbers between the HS/EHS site list and TDFPS registry.

Child Care Development Fund

References to CCDF represent subsidy participants from calendar year 2010.¹² Participants whose subsidies were funded by ARRA were removed in order to remove this temporary influence on typical subsidy levels. This resulted in a 15 percent reduction in numbers served, on a statewide basis.

Military

References to military child care represent the 2010 environment.

Early Childhood Intervention

Due to the impact of temporary ARRA funding on the amount of direct services provided during 2010, references to ECI services represent 2009 participants, as downloaded from the following site:

<http://www.dars.state.tx.us/ecis/reports/index.shtml>

Public School Preschool Programs for Children with Disabilities

References to PPCD programs and enrollment represent the 2010-2011 school year, using enrollment as calculated from a snapshot taken October 29, 2010.

Accreditation and Certification Data

Lists of the early childhood education programs in Texas that maintain one or more quality accreditations and/or certifications were collected from the seven different organizations listed in the main report. When an accreditation/certification period spanned any part of 2010 it was retained and considered to represent 2010 data. The data from six of these programs represent 2010 providers. NAEYC providers represent a point-in-time in September 2011.

¹² Due to problems with the 2010 CCDF data for the Abilene MSA, 2009 data were used for counties within that MSA. 2010 data were used for the remaining MSAs and non-metro areas.

ANALYSIS

Subgroups

When available, an organization's data were divided into meaningful subgroups that could be used for analysis or linked to other data sources to enhance the level of available information. For instance, the 2010 TRS data were linked to 2010 TDFPS records to obtain facility type. In cases where some facility records could not be linked or put into subgroups, manual review was utilized to determine how to organize 'orphan' records. Subgroup analysis was generally not done whenever one or more of the resulting groups would be too small to show interesting geographic patterns. In such cases, smaller subgroups either were combined to form larger groups or no subgroup analyses were performed.

Overall ECE Supply

Provider counts. The overall ECE supply *provider counts* involved relatively straightforward tabulations of TDFPS registry data and the other sources listed in the tables. Since the registry data also include providers serving school-age children, the only providers selected for this analysis were those providers whose records indicated that they serve infants, toddlers, or preschoolers. Approximately 93 percent of providers in the registry served one or more of these younger groups.

Slot counts. The *slot counts* for overall ECE supply among TDFPS providers required two additional layers of estimation to derive the 1) number of slots per facility, and 2) shares of slots dedicated to different age groups, both of which are described below. For public Pre-K providers, actual enrollment was used to estimate the number of slots. Private school Pre-K provider and slot counts are limited to the schools participating in the PSS. Actual facility slot counts were used for military installation child development centers.

To estimate the number of slots per licensed child care center (LCCC), the official capacity was first obtained from the TDFPS registry data. However, since the official capacity often indicates the building capacity and not the number of children the center would actually prefer to serve under ideal conditions, these official capacity estimates were reduced by the average proportion by which licensed homes (LCCHs), the next closest facility in size, under-serve their official capacities. Important details of this calculation, which is based on market rate survey data from 2006 and 2007, are listed later in this section. In practice, the proportion by which licensed homes under-serve their capacities was estimated by area, including COG, MSA, and where sufficient sample size allowed, by county (again, details below). On average, the typical licensed home served 11.2 children out of its official capacity of 12, for an average correction factor of 93.3 percent. This

correction factor was applied to licensed center official capacities to get slots and roughly confirmed by using TACCRRRA survey data from the Gulf Coast LWDB that showed desired capacity in that area at about 95 percent of official capacity. (TACCRRRA survey data were not available for other areas in the state.)

A similar method was used to estimate the number of slots for licensed (LCCH) and registered homes (RCCH). In the registry data, the official capacity of licensed homes is virtually always twelve, and for registered homes it is virtually always six. Thus the average number of actual slots for these facility types was estimated for each geographic area using the market rate data following the method described below. As noted above, LCCHs serve an average of 11.2 children, and RCCHs serve an average of 5.74 children.¹³ Thus, as with licensed centers, the ratio from the facility type next closest in size, in this case registered homes, was multiplied by the official capacity, which was virtually always 3. Thus, the typical number of slots for listed homes was estimated at an average of 2.87; however, this figure was allowed to vary by area.

To estimate the shares of slots dedicated to younger children, market rate data were used to estimate what proportion of the total children served in licensed or registered homes were younger than school age. As before, this estimation was done by area. On average it was found that homes dedicate 84 percent of their slots to younger children. Thus, the final estimate of ECE slots per facility was based on the desired capacity (official capacity, reduced as described above) multiplied by the share of that capacity devoted to early care.

Slot estimation using market rate data. In order to estimate slots per facility as described above, it was necessary to use individual-level market rate data from the years 2006 and 2007, as these were the last years that data was gathered on rates paid for every single child in care in licensed and registered homes. In more recent years, the number of children for whom rates were gathered was capped at nine per facility, so it is not possible to estimate the number of children served using these more recent data. It was relatively straightforward to count the numbers of children served in each facility surveyed, then summarize these counts by area.

Although the market rate survey utilizes a sampling scheme that over-samples smaller local workforce boards, in all cases the micro data indicate the county in which the facility is located, so it was possible to summarize these data to the county level, as well as to larger aggregates of counties, including MSAs and COGs.

¹³ It was not possible to do this calculation directly for listed homes because they are excluded from the market rate survey.

Geographic area issues in estimation of slots .When utilizing the market rate data to estimate slots at larger areas such as COGs and MSAs, there was typically more than enough sample to make these estimates at reasonable levels of precision. However, this was not always true at the county level, Thus, to ensure sufficient precision in the slot estimates, county-level estimates were only used when they were based on a sample of at least 20 facilities in that county (summed across two years of the survey, 2006-2007). When there were not sufficient numbers of facilities in that county, estimates were used instead for the MSA in which the county was located, or if there were fewer than 20 facilities in the MSA, then estimates from the COG were substituted. This same county-level estimation technique was applied to number of children served relative to total capacity, as well as to the share of early care aged children served. Because of this area-specific estimation, the numbers of slots estimated at the county level, when summed to get a statewide figure, is not expected to equal the total number estimated at the COG or MSA level when summed to a statewide figure.

Head Start Analysis

Facilities used by HS/EHS agencies for center-based care must comply with state licensing requirements, and therefore must appear in the TDFPS registry database. Within the list of licensed child care centers (LCCC) in the TDFPS registry, only 656 have the words “Head Start” in their facility name. This leaves approximately half of the Head Start licensed facilities not easily identified on the LCCC list.

The initial step to identify which of the remaining LCCCs were HS/EHS facilities was to unduplicate HS and EHS sites sharing the same address. To increase the accuracy of the matching, it was done in two batches. A deterministic match without replacement was completed, using combinations of name and address information, between HS/EHS sites and LCCCs with “Head Start” in their names (first batch). Any unmatched LCCCs with ‘Head Start’ in the name were categorized as HS/EHS but their equivalent could not be identified within the HS/EHS data. Next the remaining HS/EHS centers and the LCCC sites without “Head Start” in their names (second batch) were matched.

The remaining HS/EHS records were analyzed and if a phrase in their name indicated school affiliation they were flagged as school-based. The phrases used were: 'ELEM', 'ISD', 'PRIMARY', 'INDEPENDENT', 'SCHOOL', 'I.S.D.', and 'CONSOLIDATED'. If a HS/EHS facility was not matched to an LCCC (via name or address) nor had a phrase indicating public school affiliation in its name, it could not be categorized and was labeled ‘unknown’. Finally the duplicated HS and EHS records were rejoined; records with identical addresses were given

identical values to indicate if they were found to be LCCCs, school-based, or remained uncategorized facilities (unknown).

Child Care Development Fund Analysis

Estimates of numbers of subsidized children and numbers of facilities serving them were derived through analysis of individual-level subsidy records covering all individual child-weeks of care occurring within calendar year 2010. In order to approximate a point-in-time estimate of the numbers of children served, as opposed to the number served anytime during the year, it was necessary to narrow the time interval. ‘Child-months’ of care were chosen for this purpose, and all subsidy records were first summarized to the child-month level. Then, all months in the year were averaged in order to remove seasonal influences on the monthly average numbers of children served. A similar approach was taken when estimating numbers of providers serving subsidized children.

School-Age Care

The number of providers of school-age care in the TTDFPS registry data were counted by excluding those providers whose records indicated that they only serve infants, toddlers, or preschoolers but not school-age children. Furthermore, in analyzing SAC funded by CCDF subsidies, data on the ages of actual children served were used to count subsidized children as well as providers serving them.

Accreditation and Certification Analysis

Provider lists for certification programs were obtained but the amounts and nature of the data varied considerably by source. After assessing the contents of each source of accreditation and certification data, information not relevant to this project was removed. In some cases, requests for additional information were made. Once a common set of data elements was obtained, uniform column headings were created, and a single list was compiled.

Attempts to produce a matched list of accreditation data and supply data were not fruitful. Inconsistencies across sources in all categories — including name of provider, address, punctuation, and missing information — made a direct match between the two sets of lists infeasible. The smallest geographic areas supported by the data are zip codes that were combined to create county, COG and MSA geographic areas.

The list of sites that are accredited or certified for a given geographic area likely contain duplicates, since a single site may hold multiple accreditations or certifications. For

example, child care providers that have attained certain national accreditations, or CDCs that are regulated by the military, may apply for 4-Star Texas Rising Star Provider (TRS) certification without going through the TRS provider assessment process. Further, licensed facilities and Head Start classrooms can be certified as Texas School Ready! and maintain other quality accreditations. For this reason, it was not possible to estimate total unduplicated numbers of providers holding certification or accreditation of any type. It was possible, however, to determine which areas contained no quality certified providers.

Caveats and Limitations

The varied nature of the supply data, which include programs and services with diverse qualification requirements, geographic service areas, quality regulations that prescribe staff qualifications, staff-to-child ratios and group sizes, makes it difficult to determine both overall eligible populations and the available supply at the desired level of detail.

Texas full-day Pre-K services can be funded by a variety of sources and the PEIMS database used for this analysis did not indicate whether students were enrolled in full-day or half-day Pre-K programs.¹⁴ Limited data regarding full-day and half-day ECE services are available for Head Start programs, TEA Pre-K expansion grants, and E-3 alliance 2007 survey data for nine public school districts in central Texas.

A similar full-day/part-day problem exists in the estimation of slots. In the CCDF subsidy data on which substantial parts of the slot estimation were based, it is impossible to tell whether some of the slots may have been occupied by one child in the morning and another child in the afternoon. In such cases, the numbers of full-day slots may be overestimated. This should be less of an issue for school-age care, as such care is usually provided before school, after school, or both. Furthermore, a consistent finding of the market rate survey from year to year is that part-day care is relatively rare among younger children, so the possible instances of over-counting of slots are limited.

The supply data sources for this project do not provide specific information regarding the number of children co-enrolled in more than one ECE program or service. A national review of the Head Start program identified that about 17 percent of Head Start grantees are public school systems. These arrangements have the potential to provide students with some blend of both Pre-K and Head Start services.

¹⁴ Data collection requirements have recently changed so this information will be collected in future years.

Organizations maintain lists of currently accredited or certified programs with a valid certification period ranging from five to three years. Some lists included the date the program became certified while others provided the program's certification renewal date. Few organizations were able to provide information specific to programs accredited during the 2006-2010 time interval. Because some organizations did not maintain or could not provide historical data, current data for 2011 was used for this study.

APPENDIX B:

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY BY COUNTY

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Anderson	10	3	7	21	41	7			48
Andrews	6		1	4	11	1			12
Angelina	30	2	5	7	44	11	5		60
Aransas	5				5	1	1		7
Archer	4	1	2	1	8	3			11
Armstrong			1	2	3				3
Atascosa	16	3	7	2	28	6			34
Austin	10	1	4	10	25	2	2		29
Bailey	3			2	5	1			6
Bandera	5	1	1	1	8	3			11
Bastrop	40	3	7	19	69	10	2		81
Baylor	3	1	2	1	7	1			8
Bee	9		2	5	16	4			20
Bell	156	18	127	67	368	44	5	4	421
Bexar	534	39	448	175	1196	234	42	5	1,477
Blanco	3		1	3	7	1			8
Borden	1				1				1
Bosque	5	3	2	1	11	8			19
Bowie	42	3	11	46	102	17	3		122
Brazoria	124	16	73	40	253	45	3		301
Brazos	65	12	32	50	159	13	4		176
Brewster	4	1			5	2			7
Briscoe						1			1
Brooks	7	1			8	3			11
Brown	17	1	9	4	31	6			37
Burleson	5	1	1	3	10	3			13
Burnet	20	3	4	4	31	4			35
Caldwell	16	1	1	8	26	4			30
Calhoun	15	1	1	1	18	5			23
Callahan	3	1	2	5	11	4			15
Cameron	178	29	32	17	256	82	11		349
Camp	4			1	5	1			6

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Carson			3	1	4	2			6
Cass	10	2	1	17	30	5			35
Castro	2		1	2	5	3			8
Chambers	10	4	6	6	26	3			29
Cherokee	13	2	1	8	24	8			32
Childress	4	2	4	4	14	1			15
Clay	5	1	1		7	3			10
Cochran	2		1	1	4	2			6
Coke	2				2	2			4
Coleman	2	4	4	3	13	4			17
Collin	241	78	226	89	634	31	18		683
Collingsworth		1	2	1	4	1			5
Colorado	9	2	7	5	23	4	1		28
Comal	37	7	23	15	82	11	3		96
Comanche	4	6	1		11	2			13
Concho	2		1	1	4	1			5
Cooke	7	10	14	5	36	7	2		45
Coryell	30	2	10	13	55	10			65
Cottle	1				1	1			2
Crane	1				1	1			2
Crockett	2	1			3	1			4
Crosby	1		1		2	3			5
Culberson	1				1	1			2
Dallam	3	1	2	3	9	2			11
Dallas	670	107	675	354	1,806	278	66		2,150
Dawson	3	4	1	8	16	3			19
Deaf Smith	5		2	10	17	2	1		20
Delta				2	2	2			4
Denton	209	75	214	105	603	34	22		659
De Witt	6	2	1	1	10	4			14
Dickens			2		2	2			4
Dimmit	5			1	6	3			9
Donley		2	2	2	6	2			8
Duval	6		2	1	9	4			13
Eastland	9	1		5	15	6			21
Ector	40	12	3	72	127	5	3		135
Edwards	2				2	1			3

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Ellis	43	8	34	23	108	18	1		127
El Paso	224	150	82	85	541	103	21	2	667
Erath	13	6	21	5	45	3			48
Falls	4	1	1	3	9	3			12
Fannin	11	1	5	3	20	7			27
Fayette	8	6	5	5	24	5	2		31
Fisher				1	1	2			3
Floyd	2		1		3	2			5
Foard	1				1	1			2
Fort Bend	185	17	236	84	522	49	13		584
Franklin	3	1		4	8	1			9
Freestone	9	1	4	6	20	4			24
Frio	6	3	1	4	14	2			16
Gaines	2	5	1	4	12	3			15
Galveston	134	19	87	41	281	27	12		320
Garza	2			1	3	1			4
Gillespie	8	4	5	3	20	2	1		23
Glasscock	1				1	1			2
Goliad	3			2	5	1			6
Gonzales	9	1	1	1	12	3			15
Gray	5			1	6	3	1		10
Grayson	34	6	23	15	78	20	5		103
Gregg	52	5	24	33	114	14	5		133
Grimes	8	10	4	6	28	4			32
Guadalupe	30	3	39	18	90	7	2		99
Hale	7	5	6	7	25	8	1		34
Hall	1			1	2	2			4
Hamilton	3	1	10	2	16	2			18
Hansford	2			3	5	3			8
Hardeman	2	5	1	3	11	1			12
Hardin	14		2	4	20	5			25
Harris	1,333	131	1,695	722	3,881	459	116		4,456
Harrison	18	5	6	20	49	6	2		57
Hartley						1			1
Haskell	2	1	1	3	7	3			10
Hays	63	9	30	47	149	9	2		160
Hemphill	1			2	3	1			4

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Henderson	14	4	4	10	32	11			43
Hidalgo	370	116	146	55	687	165	7		859
Hill	11	2	5	10	28	12			40
Hockley	11	6		8	25	5	1		31
Hood	18	4	10	6	38	7			45
Hopkins	11	5	1	13	30	7			37
Houston	3	3	4	3	13	5	1		19
Howard	13		1	4	18	3			21
Hudspeth	2				2	1			3
Hunt	22	4	11	12	49	12	1		62
Hutchinson	5	4	2	5	16	3			19
Irion	1		1	1	3				3
Jack		3	4	3	10	3			13
Jackson	4	5	2	5	16	3	1		20
Jasper	6	2	8	3	19	5			24
Jeff Davis			1	2	3	2			5
Jefferson	71	7	27	10	115	28	7		150
Jim Hogg	3		2	2	7	1			8
Jim Wells	23	1	1	3	28	6	2		36
Johnson	40	6	13	11	70	24	4		98
Jones	4	2	1	6	13	5			18
Karnes	5	1	1		7	3			10
Kaufman	35	5	20	16	76	10			86
Kendall	10	3	7	2	22	3	1		26
Kenedy						1			1
Kent						1			1
Kerr	9	3	7	7	26	5	2		33
Kimble	1	1		1	3				3
King						1			1
Kinney	2		1	1	4	1			5
Kleberg	13	1	6	6	26	5	3	1	35
Knox	3			1	4	3			7
Lamar	14	7	7	16	44	8			52
Lamb	3	1		2	6	5			11
Lampasas	4	4	8	5	21	3			24
La Salle	2			3	5	2			7
Lavaca	10	10	5	3	28	4	2		34

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Lee	8	6		2	16	3	1		20
Leon	5	3	1		9	5			14
Liberty	17	1	5	11	34	7			41
Limestone	9	4	6	5	24	3			27
Lipscomb						4			4
Live Oak	3	1	2	2	8	2			10
Llano	8	1		4	13	2			15
Loving									0
Lubbock	114	38	41	29	222	25	3		250
Lynn	1	1		1	3	3			6
Madison	6	2	2	6	16	2			18
Marion	3	2	1	1	7	1	1		9
Martin	2			2	4	2			6
Mason	4				4	1			5
Matagorda	11		6	20	37	8			45
Maverick	19		3	7	29	4	1		34
McCulloch	4	3		2	9	3			12
McLennan	86	23	30	46	185	36	4		225
McMullen						1			1
Medina	11	1	11	2	25	6	1		32
Menard	1				1	1			2
Midland	44	7	7	39	97	7	3		107
Milam	9	8		9	26	6	1		33
Mills		2	3		5	3			8
Mitchell	1		2	1	4	3			7
Montague	7	3	5	1	16	6			22
Montgomery	119	21	44	48	232	45	10		287
Moore	2	1	1	3	7	5			12
Morris	2	1	3	8	14	3			17
Motley						1			1
Nacogdoches	17	1	5	5	28	8	2		38
Navarro	16	4	13	5	38	9	1		48
Newton	5			1	6	3			9
Nolan	10	1	1	3	15	4			19
Nueces	113	38	50	35	236	46	15	1	298
Ochiltree	4			2	6	1			7
Oldham	2				2	3			5

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Orange	25	5	8	8	46	7	1		54
Palo Pinto	5	1	6	5	17	6	2		25
Panola	6	3	1	6	16	3			19
Parker	27		10	9	46	11	3		60
Parmer	1			3	4	4			8
Pecos	4	2	1	4	11	3			14
Polk	9	2	2	4	17	6			23
Potter	38		36	30	104	26	5		135
Presidio		1	1	1	3	2			5
Rains	1		1	1	3	1			4
Randall	40	1	50	25	116	15	1		132
Reagan	1			2	3	1			4
Real	4				4				4
Red River	2	4	1	6	13	4			17
Reeves	3	3		4	10	2			12
Refugio	2	1	1		4	2			6
Roberts						1			1
Robertson	4	3	1	3	11	5			16
Rockwall	20	6	5	7	38	11	2		51
Runnels	5	3		1	9	4			13
Rusk	9	8	3	8	28	8			36
Sabine	2			1	3	2			5
San Augustine	5	1			6	2			8
San Jacinto	2			2	4	2			6
San Patricio	26	4	2	11	43	8			51
San Saba	1	1	3	1	6	1			7
Schleicher	1	1			2	1			3
Scurry	4	1	2	2	9	2			11
Shackelford	1		1	1	3	2			5
Shelby	4		1	1	6	6			12
Sherman	1		1	1	3	1			4
Smith	77	7	14	42	140	24	10		174
Somervell	4	1	2		7	1			8
Starr	29	4	8	1	42	11	1		54
Stephens	2	1	1	3	7	1			8
Sterling		1			1				1
Stonewall	1	1			2	1			3

Table B-1. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Sites by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Other			Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total	Public Pre-K	TEPSAC Private Child Care	Military Installation CDCs	
County									
State of Texas	8,288	1,626	6,316	4,019	20,249	3,154	593	18	24,014
Sutton	2	1	1	1	5	1			6
Swisher	2		2	1	5	2			7
Tarrant	537	84	743	229	1,593	210	53	1	1,857
Taylor	40	2	49	54	145	9	3	1	158
Terrell						1			1
Terry	3	2	2	2	9	2			11
Throckmorton			1		1	2			3
Titus	6		1	6	13	1			14
Tom Green	35	5	24	41	105	9	3	1	118
Travis	427	41	182	182	832	104	30		966
Trinity	5				5	4			9
Tyler	6	3			9	3	1		13
Upshur	7	2		6	15	6			21
Upton	1			1	2	2			4
Uvalde	17	1	1	3	22	5	2		29
Val Verde	16	3	3	5	27	1	1	1	30
Van Zandt	13	5	1	14	33	7			40
Victoria	35	23	13	10	81	16	4		101
Walker	20		1	11	32	2	1		35
Waller	15	2	5	7	29	5			34
Ward	3			5	8	2			10
Washington	12	3	8	2	25	4	1		30
Webb	88	32	34	86	240	48	5		293
Wharton	17	2	4	23	46	5			51
Wheeler	1	1			2	5			7
Wichita	51	27	50	23	151	19	2	1	173
Wilbarger	8	2	8	7	25	1			26
Willacy	8	4	8	2	22	6			28
Williamson	141	49	120	145	455	52	8		515
Wilson	15	1	5	2	23	4	1		28
Winkler	1	1	2	3	7	2			9
Wise	20		9	6	35	9			44
Wood	13	2	2	11	28	6			34
Yoakum	2	2	1	1	6	2			8
Young	9	2	7	3	21	3			24
Zapata	3			1	4	1			5
Zavala	10			1	11	3			14

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Anderson	834	26	41	61	961	438	1,399
Andrews	212		6	12	230	141	371
Angelina	2,100	17	29	20	2,167	1,177	3,344
Aransas	267				267	89	356
Archer	131	8	12	3	153	47	200
Armstrong			5	5	10	8	18
Atascosa	589	21	35	5	650	395	1045
Austin	545	7	18	23	594	157	751
Bailey	115			6	121	101	222
Bandera	231	7	5	3	245	131	376
Bastrop	1,931	24	35	47	2,036	664	2,700
Baylor	96	9	12	3	119	25	144
Bee	560		12	14	586	201	787
Bell	9,496	148	597	158	10,399	4,262	14,661
Bexar	35,451	273	2,173	424	38,321	16,202	545,23
Blanco	107		6	9	121	38	159
Borden	9				9		9
Bosque	156	26	12	3	196	153	349
Bowie	3,258	28	61	127	3,474	1,144	4,618
Brazoria	9,736	112	372	102	10,321	1,986	12,307
Brazos	5,075	118	165	129	5,488	1,150	6,638
Brewster	268	9			277	68	345
Briscoe					0	15	15
Brooks	206	9			215	67	282
Brown	888	9	52	12	960	243	1,203
Burleson	225	10	5	8	247	145	392
Burnet	1,063	26	23	12	1,124	331	1,455
Caldwell	558	8	5	20	591	322	913
Calhoun	699	9	6	3	717	193	910
Callahan	78	9	11	13	111	141	252
Cameron	6,776	183	172	46	7,177	5,995	13,172
Camp	292			3	295	78	373
Carson			16	3	18	74	92
Cass	507	17	6	49	580	274	854
Castro	52		6	6	64	113	177
Chambers	562	28	28	14	631	178	809
Cherokee	718	17	6	23	764	564	1,328
Childress	105	17	23	12	158	36	194
Clay	140	8	6		153	62	215

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Cochran	46		6	3	55	63	118
Coke	41				41	26	67
Coleman	76	35	23	9	142	69	211
Collin	30,367	701	855	168	32,091	2,968	35,059
Collingsworth		9	12	3	23	52	75
Colorado	415	17	41	14	487	188	675
Comal	2,294	56	173	56	2,579	412	2,991
Comanche	140	52	6		198	77	275
Concho	62		6	3	71	12	83
Cooke	352	83	77	14	526	226	752
Coryell	1,813	17	47	30	1,907	1,172	3,079
Cottle	25				25	10	35
Crane	29				29	62	91
Crockett	58	9			67	42	109
Crosby	15		6		21	120	141
Culberson	43				43	41	84
Dallam	275	9	12	9	304	114	418
Dallas	45,780	686	3,187	836	50,488	20,288	70,776
Dawson	239	35	6	23	303	157	460
Deaf Smith	340		12	29	381	415	796
Delta				5	5	88	93
Denton	24,486	654	959	235	26,334	2,738	29,072
De Witt	215	17	6	3	241	235	476
Dickens			12		12	30	42
Dimmit	221			3	224	241	465
Donley		17	12	6	35	46	81
Duval	154		12	3	169	147	316
Eastland	261	9		14	284	131	415
Ector	3,039	109	20	235	3,403	1,155	4,558
Edwards	57				57	22	79
Ellis	2968	48	204	69	3,288	1,153	4,441
El Paso	14,440	1,044	373	193	16,050	7,527	23,577
Erath	739	55	96	11	901	248	1,149
Falls	118	9	6	9	141	181	322
Fannin	477	9	29	9	523	303	826
Fayette	308	52	29	14	404	165	569
Fisher				3	3	51	54
Floyd	165		6		171	89	260
Foard	25				25	11	36

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Fort Bend	16,147	126	1,180	210	17,663	2,140	19,803
Franklin	181	9		12	201	53	254
Freestone	375	9	23	17	424	142	566
Frio	295	26	6	12	338	211	549
Gaines	74	44	6	12	135	142	277
Galveston	9,198	132	479	113	9,922	2,653	12,575
Garza	58			3	61	53	114
Gillespie	377	35	29	9	449	95	544
Glasscock	9				9	17	26
Goliad	134			6	140	43	183
Gonzales	349	9	6	3	367	322	689
Gray	328			3	331	215	546
Grayson	2,150	55	122	40	2,367	832	3,199
Gregg	3,698	39	141	97	3,976	1,178	5,154
Grimes	249	87	23	17	377	256	633
Guadalupe	1,884	23	193	45	2,145	725	2,870
Hale	537	44	35	20	636	398	1,034
Hall	27			3	30	73	103
Hamilton	95	9	58	6	168	70	238
Hansford	66			9	75	84	159
Hardeman	69	44	6	9	127	17	144
Hardin	1,132		11	11	1,155	307	1462
Harris	94,538	875	7,164	1,526	104,102	46,423	150,525
Harrison	1,228	44	35	58	1,364	531	1,895
Hartley					0	11	11
Haskell	76	9	6	9	100	71	171
Hays	3,811	76	157	123	4,166	1,009	5,175
Hemphill	49			6	55	63	118
Henderson	1,141	35	23	29	1,228	498	1,726
Hidalgo	15,521	809	673	127	17,129	12,825	29,954
Hill	400	17	29	29	476	481	957
Hockley	383	52		23	458	313	771
Hood	1,013	35	58	17	1,123	207	1,330
Hopkins	855	44	6	38	942	413	1,355
Houston	125	26	23	9	183	280	463
Howard	848		6	12	866	64	930
Hudspeth	37				37	19	56
Hunt	1,584	30	51	28	1,691	771	2,462
Hutchinson	255	35	12	14	316	277	593

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Irion	14		5	3	23		23
Jack		26	23	9	58	67	125
Jackson	174	44	12	14	244	108	352
Jasper	588	17	46	9	660	319	979
Jeff Davis			6	6	12	17	29
Jefferson	5,825	58	138	26	6,046	2,435	8,481
Jim Hogg	119		12	6	137	82	219
Jim Wells	719	9	6	9	743	465	1,208
Johnson	3,355	46	62	26	3,490	973	4,463
Jones	130	18	5	16	169	174	343
Karnes	119	9	6		133	105	238
Kaufman	1,907	26	79	32	2,044	927	2,971
Kendall	656	21	35	5	717	84	801
Kenedy					0	16	16
Kent					0	7	7
Kerr	866	26	41	20	953	339	1,292
Kimble	44	9		3	55	40	95
King					0		0
Kinney	25		6	3	34	22	56
Kleberg	509	9	35	17	569	391	960
Knox	68			3	71	41	112
Lamar	1,091	61	41	46	1,239	474	1,713
Lamb	92	9		6	107	198	305
Lampasas	167	33	38	12	249	131	380
La Salle	72			9	81	86	167
Lavaca	373	87	29	9	498	105	603
Lee	364	52		6	423	127	550
Leon	136	26	6		168	150	318
Liberty	781	7	23	25	836	596	1,432
Limestone	541	35	35	14	625	294	919
Lipscomb					0	78	78
Live Oak	74	9	12	6	100	27	127
Llano	298	9		12	318	76	394
Loving					0		0
Lubbock	8,086	327	228	81	8,722	1,899	10,621
Lynn	18	9		3	30	81	111
Madison	162	17	12	17	209	174	383
Marion	120	17	6	3	146	76	222
Martin	63			6	68	12	80

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Mason	76				76	48	124
Matagorda	700		35	58	793	288	1,081
Maverick	1,339		17	20	1,376	718	2,094
McCulloch	130	26		6	162	76	238
McLennan	5,404	168	156	120	5,848	1,878	7,726
McMullen					0	14	14
Medina	474	7	55	5	541	437	978
Menard	15				15	23	38
Midland	4,576	64	46	128	4,812	780	5,592
Milam	399	70		26	495	221	716
Mills		17	17		35	49	84
Mitchell	68		12	3	82	119	201
Montague	173	26	29	3	231	196	427
Montgomery	11,409	170	220	120	11,919	2,634	14,553
Moore	220	9	6	9	244	226	470
Morris	59	9	17	23	108	156	264
Motley					0	14	14
Nacogdoches	1,544	9	29	14	1,596	550	2,146
Navarro	1,019	35	75	14	1,143	404	1,547
Newton	121			3	124	73	197
Nolan	451	9	6	9	474	201	675
Nueces	10,091	351	262	92	10,796	2,280	13,076
Ochiltree	244			6	250	138	388
Oldham	69				69	24	93
Orange	1,574	40	44	22	1,680	682	2,362
Palo Pinto	368	9	35	14	426	274	700
Panola	370	26	6	17	420	201	621
Parker	2,111		48	22	2,181	449	2,630
Parmer	28			9	36	154	190
Pecos	232	17	6	12	267	86	353
Polk	637	17	12	12	678	285	963
Potter	2,583		169	71	2,823	2,289	5,112
Presidio		9	6	3	17	86	103
Rains	25		6	3	33	30	63
Randall	3900	10	273	68	4250	114	4,364
Reagan	44			6	49	35	84
Real	113				113		113
Red River	103	35	6	17	161	147	308
Reeves	130	26		12	168	61	229

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Refugio	57	9	6		72	66	138
Roberts					0	14	14
Robertson	271	29	5	8	312	308	620
Rockwall	1938	44	23	16	2021	402	2,423
Runnels	152	26		3	181	107	288
Rusk	446	65	17	23	552	457	1,009
Sabine	131			3	134	95	229
San Augustine	162	9			170	138	308
San Jacinto	80			5	84	197	281
San Patricio	1,535	37	10	29	1,612	598	2,210
San Saba	23	9	17	3	52	66	118
Schleicher	15	9			23	30	53
Scurry	257	9	12	6	283	238	521
Shackelford	37		6	3	46	49	95
Shelby	198		6	3	207	550	757
Sherman	37		6	3	46	60	106
Smith	6,416	63	73	109	6,661	1,190	7,851
Somervell	132	9	12		153	55	208
Starr	1,158	35	46	3	1,242	1,205	2,447
Stephens	111	9	6	9	135	94	229
Sterling		9			9		9
Stonewall	26	9			35	33	68
Sutton	46	9	6	3	63	74	137
Swisher	146		12	3	160	66	226
Tarrant	44,101	650	3,503	540	48,794	13,766	62,560
Taylor	4,009	18	254	140	4,421	1,080	5,501
Terrell					0	11	11
Terry	137	17	12	6	172	195	367
Throckmorton			6		6	18	24
Titus	750		6	17	773	520	1,293
Tom Green	3,437	43	130	111	3,721	300	4,021
Travis	30,264	339	885	443	31,930	7,447	39,377
Trinity	247				247	102	349
Tyler	230	26			256	148	404
Upshur	341	16		17	375	371	746
Upton	15			3	17	38	55
Uvalde	899	9	6	9	922	384	1,306
Val Verde	912	26	17	14	970	414	1,384
Van Zandt	954	44	6	41	1,044	386	1,430

Table B-2. Total Supply of Unduplicated Formal ECE Provider Slots by County

	TDFPS Registry Data					Public Pre-K	Total
	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Registered Homes	Listed Homes	Total		
County							
State of Texas	577,867	12,596	30,496	10,163	631,121	224,287	855,408
Victoria	2,263	209	82	32	2,586	864	3,450
Walker	1,521		6	32	1,559	457	2,016
Waller	544	14	23	16	597	447	1,044
Ward	151			14	166	73	239
Washington	820	26	46	6	898	287	1,185
Webb	4,763	304	205	260	5,532	4,295	9,827
Wharton	1,378	17	23	67	1,485	291	1,776
Wheeler	44	9			52	74	126
Wichita	2,503	207	299	69	3,078	1,444	4,522
Wilbarger	338	17	46	20	422	112	534
Willacy	396	35	46	6	483	225	708
Williamson	15,404	372	622	376	16,774	2,235	19,009
Wilson	684	7	25	5	721	213	934
Winkler	47	9	12	9	76	101	177
Wise	1,000		43	14	1,057	284	1,341
Wood	437	17	12	32	497	291	788
Yoakum	49	17	6	3	76	105	181
Young	384	17	41	9	451	170	621
Zapata	133			3	136	451	587
Zavala	428			3	431	195	626

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Anderson		61	0	61
Andrews		29	0	29
Angelina	1	133	19	150
Aransas		23	13	36
Archer		18	0	18
Armstrong		2	0	2
Atascosa	1	151	18	166
Austin		70	26	93
Bailey		50	7	57
Bandera		27	11	37
Bastrop		156	34	188
Baylor		13	2	14
Bee		78	10	86
Bell	1	1,088	170	1,233
Bexar	3	4,862	430	5,219
Blanco		14	2	16
Borden		0	0	0
Bosque		30	8	38
Bowie	1	169	8	177
Brazoria	1	677	50	716
Brazos	1	287	76	349
Brewster		21	0	21
Briscoe		5	1	6
Brooks		39	6	44
Brown	1	122	54	167
Burleson		25	3	28
Burnet		78	15	91
Caldwell		85	21	102
Calhoun		68	21	87
Callahan		20	4	24
Cameron		817	145	954
Camp		44	2	46
Carson		12	3	15
Cass		41	6	46
Castro		32	6	36
Chambers		24	6	29
Cherokee		93	19	108
Childress		23	2	25
Clay		25	5	26

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Cochran		13	2	15
Coke		5	0	5
Coleman		15	6	20
Collin	1	2116	197	2268
Collingsworth		16	1	17
Colorado		24	18	41
Comal		281	51	326
Comanche		21	7	26
Concho		4	1	5
Cooke		59	14	72
Coryell		145	20	160
Cottle		2	0	2
Crane		8	0	8
Crockett		18	2	20
Crosby		26	3	29
Culberson		5	0	5
Dallam		33	1	34
Dallas	6	4,527	494	4,922
Dawson		42	5	46
Deaf Smith		81	2	83
Delta		7	0	7
Denton		1,272	251	1,472
De Witt		70	14	82
Dickens		7	4	11
Dimmit		43	6	49
Donley		12	0	12
Duval		38	14	50
Eastland		32	12	44
Ector	1	204	22	222
Edwards		6	1	7
Ellis		326	25	348
El Paso	3	3,533	176	3,681
Erath		105	8	112
Falls		27	4	30
Fannin		59	13	70
Fayette		44	4	48
Fisher		9	3	11
Floyd		35	2	37
Foard		3	2	5

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Fort Bend	1	989	212	1186
Franklin		18	0	18
Freestone		23	1	24
Frio		77	17	91
Gaines		21	2	23
Galveston	1	498	54	548
Garza		9	1	10
Gillespie		34	5	39
Glasscock		3	0	3
Goliad		22	5	26
Gonzales		41	1	42
Gray		104	5	109
Grayson	1	276	56	322
Gregg	1	362	159	493
Grimes		26	6	32
Guadalupe		249	14	260
Hale	1	218	31	246
Hall		11	1	12
Hamilton		25	8	32
Hansford		7	0	7
Hardeman		7	1	8
Hardin	1	232	21	248
Harris	5	8,771	1,687	10,265
Harrison		97	50	142
Hartley		5	1	6
Haskell		19	3	21
Hays	1	293	44	330
Hemphill		8	0	8
Henderson		160	27	184
Hidalgo	2	1,206	442	1,627
Hill		73	4	76
Hockley		80	20	99
Hood		135	21	154
Hopkins		53	5	57
Houston		23	0	23
Howard	1	156	24	175
Hudspeth		3	0	3
Hunt	1	297	38	327
Hutchinson		110	4	114

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Irion		4	0	4
Jack		7	1	8
Jackson		51	26	74
Jasper		62	25	85
Jeff Davis		0	0	0
Jefferson	1	388	117	492
Jim Hogg		24	5	29
Jim Wells	1	135	24	152
Johnson		281	51	327
Jones		30	5	34
Karnes		27	12	37
Kaufman		293	2	293
Kendall		50	22	70
Kenedy		0	0	0
Kent		2	0	2
Kerr		57	10	67
Kimble		6	0	6
King		0	0	0
Kinney		7	0	7
Kleberg		91	24	112
Knox		13	0	13
Lamar		78	8	84
Lamb		47	7	53
Lampasas		53	0	53
La Salle		20	3	23
Lavaca		44	22	63
Lee		21	7	27
Leon		27	4	30
Liberty		118	40	155
Limestone		28	0	28
Lipscomb		9	1	10
Live Oak		19	6	24
Llano		19	11	30
Loving		0	0	0
Lubbock	1	1,227	185	1,376
Lynn		15	2	17
Madison		16	2	18
Marion		13	13	26
Martin		11	0	11

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Mason		6	0	6
Matagorda		98	20	114
Maverick		273	7	279
McCulloch		19	10	26
McLennan	1	390	101	474
McMullen		3	0	3
Medina		96	7	103
Menard		0	0	0
Midland	1	276	46	309
Milam		52	13	61
Mills		9	4	13
Mitchell		32	2	32
Montague		48	9	56
Montgomery		784	158	925
Moore		67	3	69
Morris		30	7	34
Motley		2	0	2
Nacogdoches		138	15	152
Navarro		189	23	209
Newton		15	8	23
Nolan		120	11	130
Nueces	1	703	69	764
Ochiltree		29	0	29
Oldham		8	3	11
Orange		162	27	185
Palo Pinto		85	0	85
Panola		33	18	50
Parker		231	2	233
Parmer		34	7	40
Pecos		21	0	21
Polk		92	19	109
Potter	1	475	114	575
Presidio		17	0	17
Rains		21	2	23
Randall	1	238	78	305
Reagan		12	0	12
Real		9	0	9
Red River		26	1	27
Reeves		28	0	28

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Refugio		18	16	33
Roberts		2	0	2
Robertson		19	2	21
Rockwall		228	3	231
Runnels		36	9	42
Rusk		79	46	120
Sabine		14	1	15
San Augustine		8	1	9
San Jacinto		22	9	29
San Patricio		140	55	185
San Saba		10	0	10
Schleicher		10	0	10
Scurry		167	17	176
Shackelford		2	0	2
Shelby		53	2	55
Sherman		8	1	9
Smith	1	382	79	450
Somervell		22	3	24
Starr		100	16	115
Stephens		11	3	14
Sterling		5	1	6
Stonewall		1	1	2
Sutton		11	5	14
Swisher		42	4	46
Tarrant	1	4,181	680	4,801
Taylor	1	364	87	439
Terrell		1	0	1
Terry		35	1	36
Throckmorton		6	0	6
Titus	1	111	7	116
Tom Green	1	386	92	466
Travis	3	2,204	588	2,728
Trinity		21	1	22
Tyler		32	8	40
Upshur		79	22	99
Upton		11	0	11
Uvalde		65	1	66
Val Verde		211	22	230
Van Zandt		73	15	87

Table B-3. ECI Grantees and Children Receiving Services by County (2009)

	ECI Grantees	ECI Children Served*		
		Comprehensive Services	Follow-along	Total Served
County				
State of Texas	56	57,110	9,538	6,6648
Victoria	1	339	116	441
Walker		44	8	52
Waller		65	23	87
Ward		39	0	39
Washington		47	8	54
Webb		722	31	752
Wharton		93	21	111
Wheeler		7	3	10
Wichita	1	432	46	466
Wilbarger		28	15	41
Willacy		44	1	45
Williamson	1	915	173	1,066
Wilson		89	11	96
Winkler		20	0	20
Wise		101	28	123
Wood		47	3	50
Yoakum		32	5	35
Young		41	4	45
Zapata		20	2	22
Zavala		53	14	64

Notes:

* The statewide numbers reflect the unduplicated number of children served in comprehensive and follow-along services. Therefore, the sum of the counts for children served across counties does not equal the statewide counts.

** The population data are based on the number of children age 0 to 1, 1 to 2, and 2 to 3 in 2009 and the number of births in 2010, which is the children age 0 to 1 in 2010. A child who received comprehensive services and follow-along services is counted only once in the total for the county. This provides a total count for each county that is an unduplicated count of children. A child who received services in a program in a county and then transferred to another program in the same county is counted only once; a child who transferred to another program in a different county is counted once in each county.

APPENDIX C:

HOME VISITING PROGRAMS

Texas has launched a new Texas Home Visiting Program (THVP) sponsored by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. THVP supplements the existing home visiting programs in Texas, namely the Texas Nurse Family Partnership program.

Home visiting programs provide prevention and early intervention services for high-risk families; the targeted services are delivered by trained staff in participating families' homes. Home visiting programs specifically provide support to families with pregnant women and children up to age five. The goals of the various program models vary somewhat, but in general they focus on improving maternal and child health, preventing child injuries and child abuse, increasing school readiness, and supporting family economic self-sufficiency.

Home Visiting Program Models Available in Texas

In 2010, the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) identified 12 programs with home visiting services currently operating in Texas; only one of these programs, Nurse Family Partnership, was overseen by a state agency. Of the 12 programs, five were identified by the Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness project (HomVEE), created by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as evidence-based models. These five programs, which are described in greater detail below, are Nurse Family Partnership (NFP), Early Head Start – Home-based (EHS), Parents as Teachers (PAT), Home Instruction for the Parents of Preschool Youth (HIPPPY), and Healthy Families America (HFA). Additional home visiting programs in Texas include: Positive Parenting Program (Triple P), Success for Life, AVANCE Parent Child Education Program, Dads Make a Difference, Family Forward, Project Mothers and Schools, and Systematic Training for Effective Parenting.

Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)

Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) is designed to improve the health and well-being of low-income, first-time parents and their children. Families receive regular visits from registered nurses from the 28th week of pregnancy until the child reaches age two. NFP has shown evidence of supporting child health, including positive outcomes related to increased breastfeeding, improvements in maternal health and diet, fewer subsequent pregnancies, more spacing between subsequent pregnancies, reductions in child maltreatment, improvements in child development, improved school readiness, increased positive

parenting practices, and increased family economic self-sufficiency. NFP became the first home visiting program to be overseen by a Texas state agency after the Texas Legislature authorized the Texas Nurse-Family Partnership (TNFP) program in 2007. TNFP will be described in greater detail further in this chapter.

Early Head Start –Home-based (EHS)

Early Head Start (EHS) provides high quality, flexible, and culturally-competent child development and parent support services. EHS generally serves families with children prenatal up to age three, and EHS services include weekly 90-minute home visits and bimonthly group socialization activities for parents and their children. EHS has evidence of supporting child development, school readiness, and positive parenting practices. EHS operates 27 home-based programs in Texas.

Parents as Teachers (PAT)

Parents as Teachers (PAT) stresses early intervention and parental involvement for early childhood education, healthy child development, and school readiness. PAT provides services to families with children prenatal up to age five, and services include at least monthly home visits by parent educators, as well as monthly group meetings. PAT shows evidence of supporting child development and school readiness across multiple populations, as well as supporting positive parenting practices with teenage mothers. According to the PAT website, PAT currently serves parents and children in over 50 sites across Texas, with locations in Abilene, Amarillo, Arlington, Austin, Brownwood, Crystal City, Cuero, Dallas, Deer Park, El Paso, Fort Worth, Garland, Graham, Haltom City, Houston, Lamesa, Leander, Lubbock, McAllen, Midland, New Caney, New Braunfels, Olney, Richardson, Rosenberg, Round Rock, San Antonio, San Marcos, Schulenburg, Spring, Sulphur Springs, Victoria, and Waco.

Home Instruction for the Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY)

HIPPY is a 90-week parent involvement and school readiness program designed to bring families, organizations, and communities together to promote the school readiness of young children. HIPPY services include weekly home visits and parent meetings, which are combined with a specific curriculum for children ages three to five. HIPPY has shown evidence of supporting child development, school readiness, and positive parenting practices across multiple populations. According to the HIPPY website, HIPPY has seven sites operating in Texas (six of which are operated by local independent school districts): in Dallas, El Paso, Grand Prairie, Houston, Irving, Richardson, and Snyder.

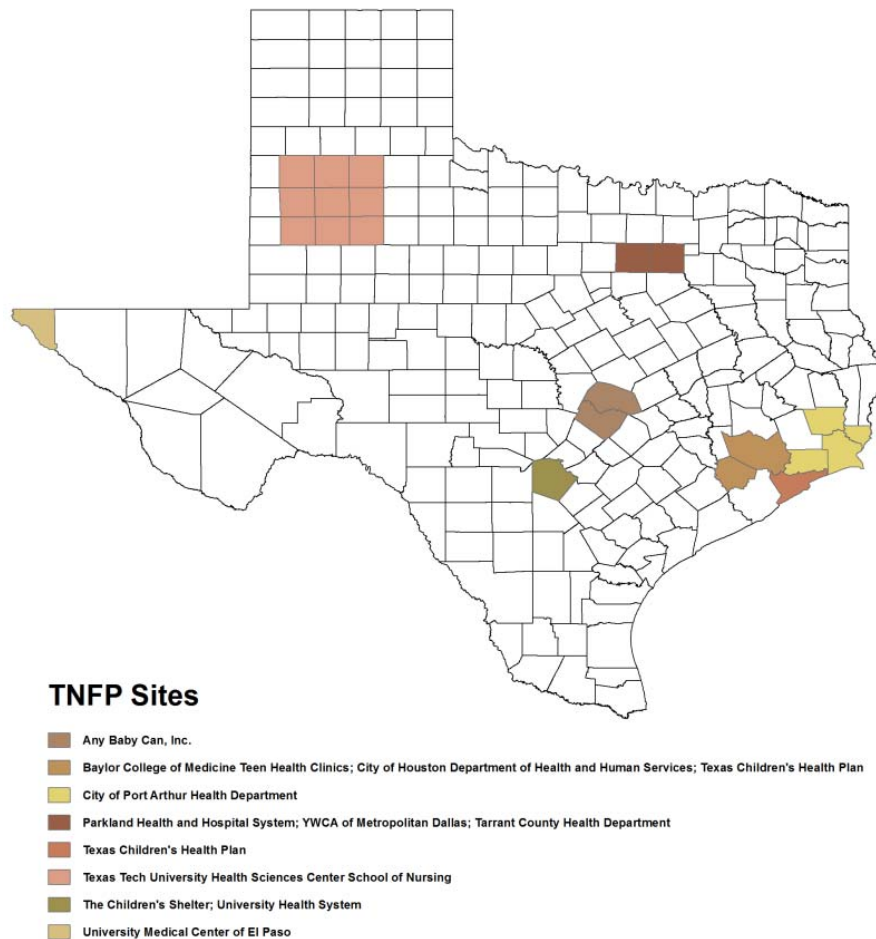
Healthy Families

Healthy Families serves families with children up to age five; the program focuses on reducing child maltreatment, increasing the use of prenatal care and immunization rates, increasing access to primary care medical services, improving parent-child interactions and promoting positive parenting, improving school readiness, and decreasing family dependency on social services. Services include home visits, beginning with the development of an Individual Family Support Plan. Families must be enrolled prenatally or at the birth of the child. Healthy Families has shown evidence of improving multiple child development and school readiness outcomes, as well as improving child health, maternal health, linkages and referral, positive parenting practices, and reduction in child maltreatment outcomes. According to the Healthy Families website, Healthy Families currently has three sites in Texas: in Austin, Dallas, and San Angelo.

Texas Nurse-Family Partnership (TNFP)

As previously described, the Texas Legislature authorized the Texas Nurse-Family Partnership (TNFP) program in 2007. HHSC began issuing requests for proposals for local providers to apply for TNFP grants in 2008; for fiscal year 2011, \$8,707,840 in grant funds were awarded to 12 TNFP sites. Women eligible to enroll in TNFP must have no previous live births, have an income at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, be Texas residents, and be enrolled by the end of their 28th week of pregnancy. As of 2011, 13 TNFP sites serving 22 counties were active in Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Lubbock, Port Arthur, and San Antonio (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: TNFP Sites



From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2011, TNFP enrolled 3,193 mothers. As of June 30, 2011, TNFP's total active caseload was 1,493 clients; the 12 grantees' total capacity is 2,025 clients. Table 1 displays the capacity of TNFP by location.

Table 1: TNFP Program Capacity by Location

Location	Program Capacity
Austin	200
Dallas	500
El Paso	100
Fort Worth	200
Houston	300
Lubbock	200
Port Arthur	125
San Antonio	400
TOTAL	2,025

Source: HHSC 2011

Texas Home Visiting Program (THVP)

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Affordable Care Act) authorized the creation of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting grant program (MIECHV), to be administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) with the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). The MIECHV grant program provides funding with which states and territories may administer evidence-based home visiting programs. To date, Texas, through the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), has applied and received approval to administer two grants for the Texas Home Visiting Program (THVP).

The THVP will develop coordinated systems of care for pregnant women, young children, and their families in seven target communities to serve an estimated 2,254 families through August 31, 2013 (funding has been received through federal fiscal year 2014 and is expected to continue for an additional two years beyond that). Priority will be given to eligible participants (families with pregnant women and children through age five) who have low incomes, are pregnant women below the age of 21, have histories of child abuse or have had interactions with child welfare services, have histories of substance abuse or need substance abuse treatment, are smokers, have or have children with low student achievement, have children with developmental delays or disabilities, or have family members in the military forces. The THVP represents a first attempt, in many of the

targeted communities, to incorporate home visiting programs into early childhood comprehensive systems.

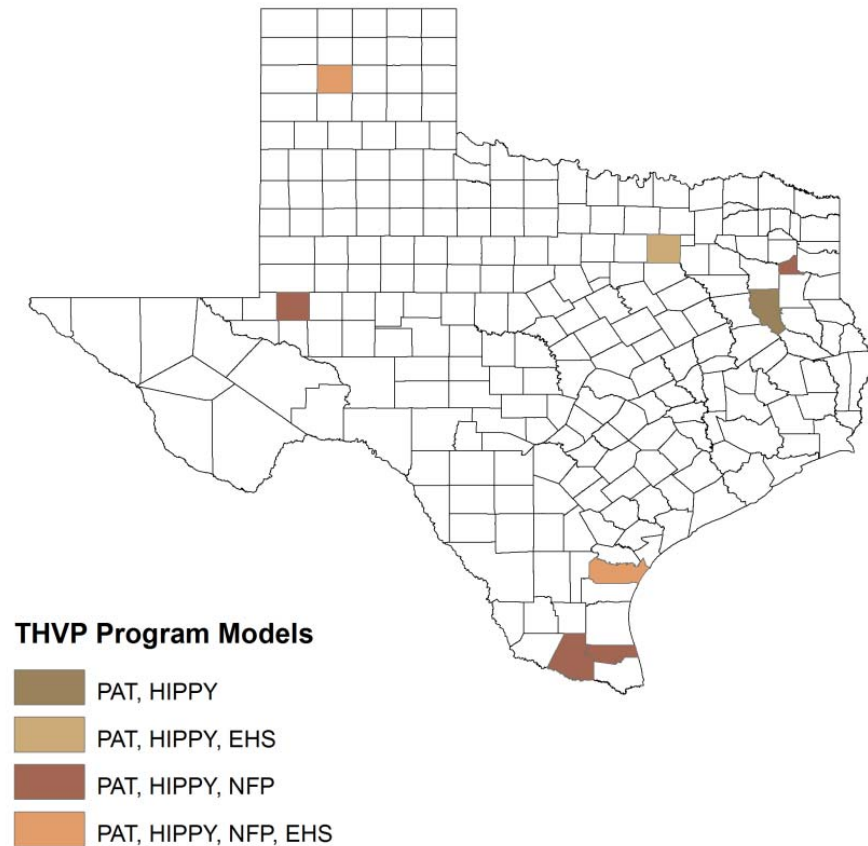
The first grant, a formula award, will fund the establishment or expansion of evidence-based home visiting programs in seven communities. Texas chose four programs for statewide implementation: Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP), Early Head Start – Home-Based (EHS), Parents as Teachers (PAT), and Home Instruction for the Parents of Preschool Youth (HIPPPY). HHSC selected these programs, in part, because of their strong national- and state-level infrastructures. As previously described, all four programs already operate at various Texas sites, but only NFP has been directly implemented by a state agency.

A second, supplemental grant provided Texas with funding to implement three interventions designed to promote the development of comprehensive systems of care within the communities. These interventions, which will be implemented in six of the seven sites, are:

- Implementation of the Transforming Early Childhood Community System process to support the development of an early childhood comprehensive system, which includes collecting information about the community through the Early Development Instrument (EDI), a valid and reliable measure of early development and school readiness for young.
- Development of centralized referral, matching, and intake systems in each community as well as a statewide website to improve access to THVP services.
- Support to promote the engagement of fathers in their child’s growth and development through THVP’s home visiting programs.

Sites were chosen following a statewide needs assessment, in which the Texas Health and Human Services Commission examined the following eight risk factors in each Texas county: poverty rate, pre-term birth rate, juvenile crime rate, family violence rate, longitudinal school drop-out rate, unemployment rate, child maltreatment rate, and combined substance abuse rates. The final initial seven sites, consisting of eight counties with high risk factors, are: Cherokee County, Dallas County, Ector County, Gregg County, Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Nueces County, and Potter County (Figure 2).

Figure 2. THVP Sites



Although all THVP sites are developing Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems and implementing both PAT and HIPPY, sites differ in whether or not they are implementing EHS or NFP. Due to the federal grant requirements for Head Start sites, only communities that already had an EHS Home-Based Option in place could include this program. Additionally, because of NFP population size requirements and pre-existing TNFP sites, only five communities were initially chosen to implement NFP sites. Table 2 provides information on the sites' locations and projected number of families served through August 2013.

Table 2: Projected Number of Families Served by Site and Program Model

Program Model	Potter County	Ector County	Dallas County	Gregg County	Cherokee County	Nueces County	Hidalgo and Willacy Counties	TOTAL Families
EHS	12	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	34
NFP	125	125	N/A	125	N/A	125	125	625
HIPPY	60	60	240	100	106	60	90	716
PAT	35	75	165	168	96	60	200	799
TOTAL	232	260	407	393	202	265	415	2,174

Source: HHSC 2012

In addition, the Positive Parenting Program promising approach will serve 80 families in Galveston County.

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